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1919 Mel)

File No /

Serial Nos.

Previous References
mel 40-44(91,91)

Later References
Mel 77-30(366)

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos Two

Part B for Dec 1919

SUBJECT

Review of Trust Board operations, from its commencement to the end of 1917-18

Sl 1) To the Chairman, City Improvement
" President C the Mayor
" Chief Engr
" Comptroller
" Hon Sec to Hon
" D C Mayor Dh
" Town Clerk
No L 6822-8 dy 11-12-19

Reviewing the work of the Mayor's City Improvement Trust Board from the commencement and of the lines on which the Board carry out its future programme

(For disposal at a Meeting)

No. C. 82

12 " 8 " 1917

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Council Matter

SUBJECT

(Clause xii of the Schedule)

Draft order reviewing the work of the Trust Board, Mysore City, since its commencement and noticing the points requiring consideration

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

By Order,

9th August 1919

Chief Secretary to Government

Extraordinary Member of Council

89-85 / 7 8 19 First Member of Council

942 / 4 8 19 Second Member of Council

Third Member of Council

G.R.S. III—6½.

Routine Notes

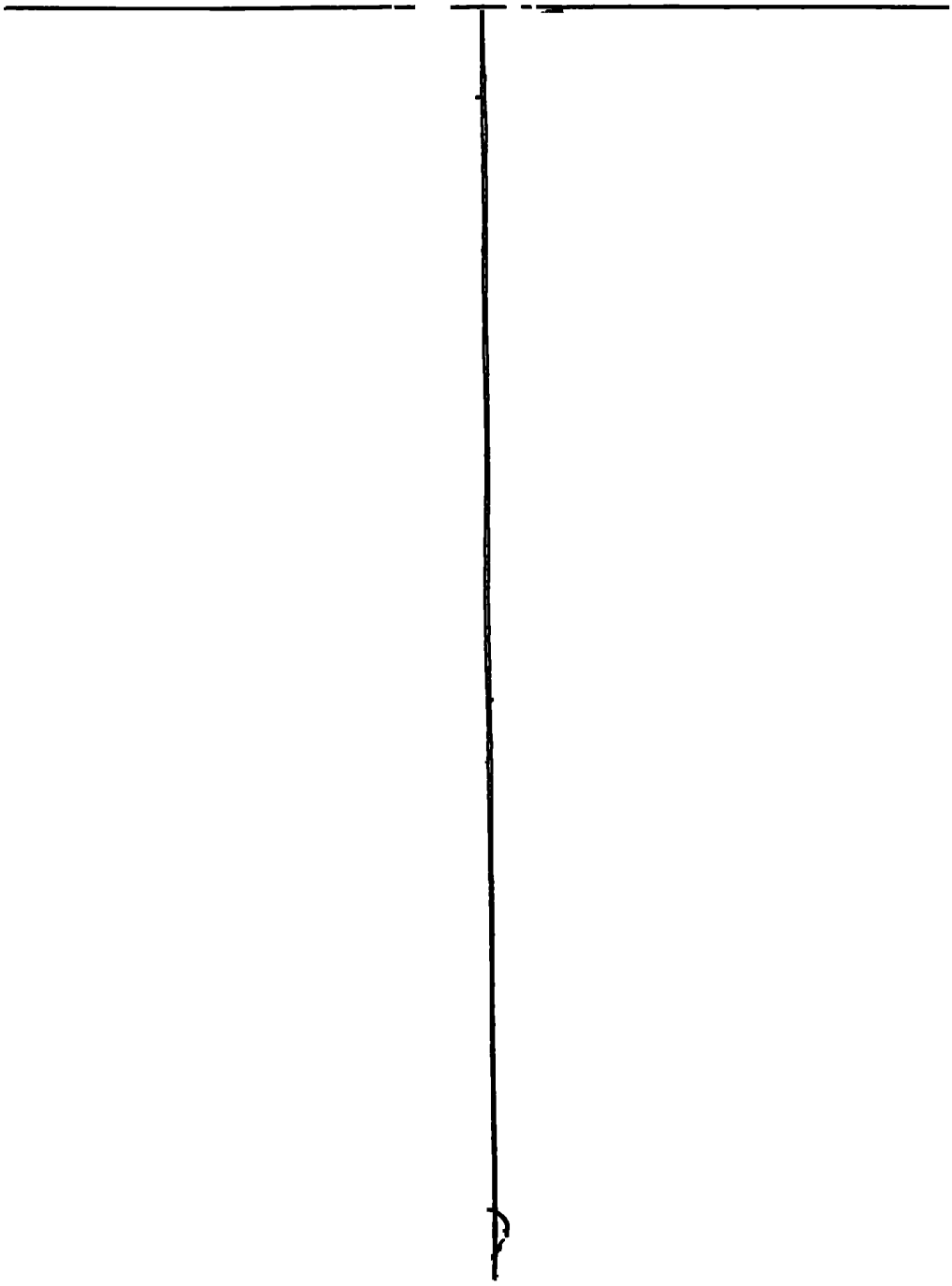
[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent effect.]

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small official memo-notes used at Council, or slips pasted on this form.

G.R.S.-III—3]

Routine Notes

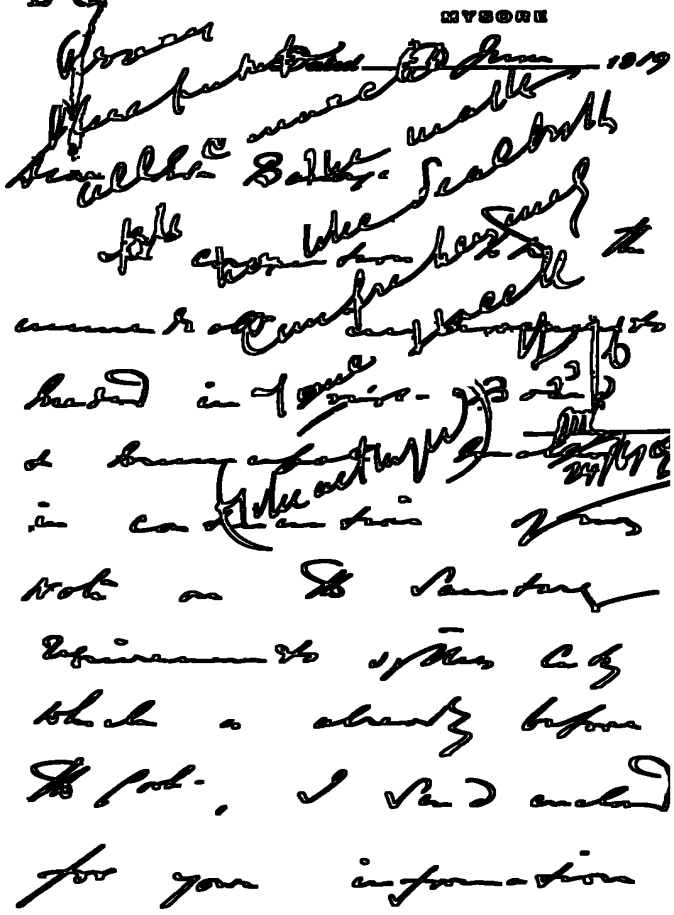
[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]



N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

D C

CITY MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
MYSORE



NOTE

ON THE NECESSITY FOR PREPARING A CORRECT PLAN OF THE CITY OF MYSORE

NOTE

On the necessity for preparing a correct plan of the City of Mysore

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The Mysore City plan available at present is not up-to-date The changes effected in recent years have not been marked on the plan and correct information cannot be gathered either from the plans or from records available in the Municipal and Trust Board Offices To remedy the defect an up-todate plan with Office registers giving all the necessary information on Municipal properties Public streets etc , should at once be prepared

2 The City is divided into 120 blocks as shown on the index plan These block plans were prepared by Mr Standish Lee and subsequently revised by Mr D'Cruz at the time of the formation o the Trust Board in 1903 The scale of the plan is 66 feet to an inch

3 As improvements progressed, they were not marked on the block plans and brought up-to-date Nor did the Municipality maintain a plan of the City noting thereon new houses built, old houses removed etc The existing block plans are therefore far out of date and do not serve the purpose for which they are intended

4 In preparing the correct up-to-date plan, advantage may be taken of the existing block plans which are based upon drainage areas but brought to currert with reference to the long standing well

well understood divisions of mohallas, and corre made on them and fresh plans drawn whenever possible

5 The plans should show the following detailed information.

1 Buildings both private and public
2 Open spaces
3 Street open drains-
  (a) Concrete
  (b) Brick
  (c) Slab
  (d) Size Stone
  (e) Rough stone
4 Dust bins
5 Public latrines
6 Urinals
7 Private latrines
  (a) Water closets
  (b) Daily removal
  (c) Pits
  (d) Wells
8 Public Fountains
9 Street Hydrants
10 Ponds
11 Wells
  (a) Serviceable
  (b) Unserviceable
12 Street water mains
13 House water connections
14 Street sewers
15 Manholes
16 Flush Tanks
17 Ventilating shafts
18 House connections
19 Electric Supply lines
  (a) Over head
  (b) Underground
20 Street lights-
  (a) Electric lamps
  (b) Oil lights
21 Telephone lines
22 Telegraphic lines
23 Cattle troughs
24 Cart stands

6 The present scale of the block plans is fairly large and we should be able to show all the details But if found impossible, the plans may be enlarged to 33' to one inch The question may however be decided after working one or two blocks

7 There are several class of buildings in the City from terraced houses to thached sheds They must be classified as was done in 1903 and shown on the block plans

8 At present any of the streets have no names Every one of them may be given some name or other or numbered and all the houses in each mohalla numbered serially These serial numbers should be marked on the plan and name of street written In preparing the old block plans the Trust Board separate serial numbers There are also census numbers This leads to confusion It is very necessar that both the Municipality and the Trust Board should adopt the same serial number for buildings

9 All the open spaces w ether private or Munic should also be given serial nurbers and t ose numbers marked o a piece of stone on each site The same numbers should be transferred to the Block plans

10 A property register which is now not to be had, should be opened and all the properties whether belonging to Municipality or Trust Board should be entered in it with dimensions and other necessary information To avoid confusion and unnecessary corresponde ce between the Mu icipality and the Trust Board a copy of the property register should be maintained in both the Offices

11 After the block plans are ready they may be printed and preserved in both the Offices All the block plans may be combined and a big wall map to a somewhat reduced scale may then be prepared and printed

12 Whenever any alteration is made in the alignment of roads a new building constructed on open space or an old one

one removed and open space formed all such changes must at be marked on the printed plans in the Office and brought up-current, both in the Municipal Office and Trust Board Office

13 A pocket book in the appended form may be printed and supplied to all the outdoor subordinates of both the Trust Board and the Municipality for ready reference and note of changes as they occur

Mysore,)
) o
1st May 1919)

Sd - [illegible] Aiyar
[illegible]
[illegible] Council

(2)

NOTE

ASSESSMENT S U R V E Y

NOTE

ASSESSMENT SURVEY

The detailed survey of all houses and lands in the City was sanctioned with a view to have a correct record of all private and public properties to enable the Council to properly assess the same and to serve as a permanent record of rights The work done so far in this direction has not been satisfactory as the record has not been verified and authenticated or accurately written up in ink nor have subsequent changes been noted therein No attempt has been made to regularly number the properties or to ascertain and note the rightful owners or occupiers thereof Such record is useless to serve the purpose for which it was intended

2 A true and correct record of the particulars of all buildings and lands in the City should contain t e following particulars -

1 Mohalla
2 Division of mohalla
3 Name of street or lane
4 Municipal number
5 Name of owner and occupier
6 Area of Site- East to West and North to South.
7 Area built upon-(E to W & N to S)
8 Description of building - Terraced Mangalore tiled &c
9 Number of separate families if any occupying the house shops &c being also noted
10 Water - whether well or tap-
11 Light- Electric connection or ot

12 Drainage- whether connected with sewers or not- if so how many connections
13 Latrine - whether conservable or not
14 Remarks as to the Sanitary condition &c of the building

A correct plan of the building or site, marking thereon the boundaries should be appended to the above information as regards each house and site in the City Every subsequent change in the building should also be noted This work may be done by the staff deputed for preparing the map of the City

3 Before taking up the work of preparing such record or plan of the whole City showing all the details it is necessary that all houses and lands should be regularly numbered and all streets and lane in the City named and name boards put up

4 The numbering of houses and lands should be done mohallawar i e each mohalla should have a separate series of numbers as at present Every house and land separately assessed to tax should be given a separate number Shops forming portions of houses should be given the house number with 1 2 3 &c below as $\frac{5}{1}$, $\frac{5}{2}$ $\frac{5}{3}$ &c as the number of shops attached to the building Vacant lands should also be given separate numbers in the register consecutively with the houses

9

5 The work of numbering of houses may be done by the following staff-

Lashkar mohalla-

I Division-	Mutsaddi Mallappa	Under the supervision of Shekdar Veerabhadraiya
II "	Mutsaddi Shamachar	
III "	" Venkatarangiah	

N B - The numbers should begin with the I division and go on consecutively and end with the III division.

Mandi mohalla-

I Division-	Mutsaddi Sreenivasa Murti	Under the supervision of Temporary Shekdar Syed Gouse
II "	" K Sreenivasa Rao	

Devaraja mohalla-

I Division	Mutsaddi Narasimhaiya	Under the supervision of Shekdar Raghavendra Rao
II "	" Shama Rao	

Nazarabad mohalla-

Nazarabad & Ittegegud-	Mutsaddi Venkatasubba Rao — Do

Krishnaraja mohalla-

I Division-	Mutsaddi Rajachar	Under the supervision of Temporary Shekdar Rama Rao
II "	" Krishna Rao	

Chamaraja mohalla-

I Division-	Mutsaddi Sreenivasamurty	Under the Supervisi of temporary Shekdar Rama Rao
II. "	" Ramachandra Rao	

In all cases, numbering will begin from the I Division and end at the II or III Divisions

The Collector will be responsible for seeing that the numbers are properly put up that no omissions have been made and that the registers are properly written up

6 The numbering work should commence simultaneously in all the mohallas from 1st July 1919 seven different persons being engaged to put on the numbers as the mutsaddis mark the numbers in chalk on each house

7 Before beginning to number houses it is necessary that all streets and lanes should be named and name boards immediately put up This may be done by the L P Overseers or the Sanitary Inspectors If this work is finished by the end of June it will facilitate both the numbering and plan preparing work

8 For the purpose of numbering of houses two temporary Shekdars on Rs 20 - each per mensem should be entertained in addition to the two permanent Shekdars who cannot properly supervise 4 mohallas each

9 For the purpose of naming streets and lanes the Overseers or the Sub-registrars may be asked to submit at once a list of all streets and lanes in their charge both having names and not having names The Overseer or Sub-Registrar may also note this in the list consecutive lanes towards which no house open to the frontages need not be given separate numbers

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NOTE

MYSORE CITY MUNICIPAL REVENUES

D O

CITY MUNICIPAL OFFICE
MYSORE

Received 19

Dated 27 6 1919

Dear Krishnan

I send my office here
& wanted that an un-
complete copy of Note on
the Finance of Dublin in the
C.L. -

I had enclosed a corrected
Copy (the usually concluding
paragraphs) which I only
contemplate for the one

NOTE

MYSORE CITY MUNICIPAL REVENUES

Owing to the expansions of the City, in all it was found necessary from time to time to increase the pay of the officials and menial servants of the Municipality and to add to the strength especially of the conservancy establishment These revisions have increased the permanent recurring charge on account of establishment alone by about Rs 30,000/- a year Other necessary expenditure such as the increased allotment for education, contribution towards school buildings and new Municipal Office buildings construction of additional shops in the Devaraja Market buildings, maintenance of new roads formed by the operations of the City Improvement Trust Board and other additional works incident to a Capital City, have considerably added to the normal expenditure of the Municipality But the increase in income has not been commensurate with the increased expenditure Ways and means to meet the additional expenditure have to be found The budget for the next official year 1919-1920 begins with a deficit of Rs 17,000/- and ends with a deficit of Rs 27 000/- This must be immediately made up It is therefore very necessary that fresh sources of income should be tapped and the existing taxes revised to secure increase of income

2 The following items under which increase may be secured are suggested for consideration

(1) Revision of taxes on houses and lands- The last general revision was effected in the year 1915-1916 and under Section 67 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation the next general revision should come into effect from 1919-1920 The preliminaries required by law for the revision may be at once taken in hand Before beginning to revise the taxes, it is absolutely necessary to have the houses in the whole City re-numbered as at present most of the houses have lost their numbers, new houses have sprung up and old houses have disappeared For this purpose it is necessary that a separate temporary establishment must bet told off to attend to the work Mr G Krishna Rao Collector, may be immediately placed on special duty to have the houses numbered with two Inspectors on Rs 15 or 20 each to assist him The whole work may take about 3 months As each mohalla is completed, Mohalla Committees to be appointed by Council to revise the taxes, may proceed to revise the taxes with the Mutsaddis to help them

As the rental value of houses, has considerably improved since the last revision, a substantial increase in the income under this head, be anticipated An increase of Rs 20,000/- per annum including lighting and water charges may be expected from this source

(2) The imposition of a general sanitary cess at 2 per cent on the annual rental value of houses and lands as already suggested by Government will bring an additional revenue of about Rs 15 000/- per annum

(3) Revision of rents from markets and slaughter houses As additions and improvements been made, the rents may be slightly increased This may bring in an additional income of 1,000 rupees a year.

(4) Introduction of the system of licensing all kinds of vehicles in the City by amending Section 48 Clause (ii) so as to include all kinds of vehicles will provide an effective control over vehicles and prevent considerable loss of revenue from this source as at present it is apprehended that a large number of vehicles escape taxation As this will take some time efficient arrangements have to bemade to take a census of all taxable vehicles in the City in the months of July and January every year employing some temporary establishment if necessary as the collection Mutsaddis cannot without neglecting the work of collecting taxes attend to this work properly The revenue from this head is capable of an increase by about Rs 2,000/- a year

(5) Retrenchment of the establishment in some of the Departments - It is feared that in all the Departments the establishment has been increased of late without much detailed scrutiny and it will be possible to retrench A Special Committee may be appointed to examine and submit proposals in this matter If the shears of retrenchment are equitably applied to officers and officials, there is no doubt that a substantial saving of about Rs 6,000/- a year can be effected under this head alone

(6) Raising the house tax by 1 per cent i making it 6 per cent of the annual letting value This may bring in additional revenue of about Rs 7

(7) Abolishing the mohatarfa shop tax and levying house tax on the premises occupied by the shops on the basis of their rental value This vi l bring in at least about Rs 3,000/- more Professi n tax may also be levied in addition which will bring in another Rs 5 000/-

(8) Levying license fees at Rs 5 and 10 on retail and whole-sale tobacco shops in the City This will bring the tobacco traffic under better control and at the same time augment the income by about Rs 3,000/-

(9) Levying Octroi duty on all kinds of liq imported for sale in the City

(a) Arrack at annas 4 per gallon = The import is about 50,000 gallons a year	Rs 12 000
(b) Toddy at annas 8 per cask = About 13 000 casks are imported yearly	Rs 6,000
(c) Foreign liquor at 5 per cent	Rs 2,000
Total Rs Advalorem	20,000

(10) Levying octroi on iron goods at 4 annas per maund This may bring in about Rs 2,000/-

(11) Levying 3 pies on every ticket issued to passengers from Stations behond Mandya This has to be collected by the Railway authorities and

/f

and handed over to the Municipality

(18) Levying on Octroi duty of annas 2 per gallon on petrol imported into the City

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1st May 1919 (ıt, u ɔa ɔıncil

17

D O

CITY MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
MYSORE

Dated 26. June 1919

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NOTE

Certain constructional defects in the new Devaraj Market

L E - C

Disposal of rubbish and night soil in the Lysore City

M E M O

Disposal of rubbish and night soil in the

MYSORE CITY

At present the rubbish of the city is dumped in dustbins provided in different streets and lanes of the city and removed in carts employed by the Municipality and dumped into pits and hollows in various parts of the city wherever found indiscriminately. 40 carts are engaged at Rs 22/- per cart per mensem. As the number of carts are utterly insufficient to remove all the rubbish of the city accumulations in some of the dustbins become inevitable. In the interests of sanitation and health of the city the necessity for regular and timely removal of all rubbish from the city cannot be too strongly emphasized.

2. The rubbish to be removed every day from the city is calculated approximately at 60 tons. A cart can take a ton a day in 3 trips if the distance to be carted is comparatively near. But owing to the expansions of the city the dumping grounds have to be shifted further away and 3 trips are not possible. At the rate of 2 trips per day 90 carts will be required to remove the daily accumulations of 60 tons of rubbish. But for the immediate present at least 60 carts will be needed apart from the 40 now employed. These 20 extra carts will amount to Rs. 440/- per mensem or Rs. 5,280/- per annum.

3 As regards disposal of night so the City, the subject has been under the consideration of the Council for several yea and no satisfactory settlement has been arri at At present the night soil of houses i departmentally removed by the Municipality Some of the house owners have it removed by private agency and the night soil carts emplo by the Municipalit carry the same In houses where there are no facilities for daily conse -vancy and they are great many and also in some cases even where such facilities do exis people still continue to have pits wherein t accumulate night soil for months and sell the same as manure at high prices to persons co for the purpose from Pala alli Seringapatam and other sugar-cane and paddy growing tracts The number of such pits still in existence is alarmingly large being more than 6 000 in not a few cases as in the congested areas of Mandi and Lush ar mohallas no access can had to such noxious pits except it be over oo or by courtesy and good will of friendly neig -bours permitting passage through their house or gullies It is also here the sick and death roll is always high and pthysis and othe epidemics are almost chronic It is therefore imperative that efficient and effective measure should be taken to put an end to this state of affairs

4 It is calculated that 9 000 houses in the City have conservable latrines and to cleanse these daily, 160 Scavengers at Rs 7/-

and Rs 8/- each in equal proportions are required at the rate of 50 houses for each Scavenger The cost of this will be Rs 1 200 per mensem or Rs 14 400/- per annu

5 The Municipality have now engaged only 40 carts to carry the night soil The will not be enough when all the houses are departmentally conserved At least 75 carts will be required At present each cart is Rs 5/- and the cartman throws away the night soil for his own use or sells it to others much profit dumping the same meanwhile in nearest pits and hollows he can get at to a great nuisance and menace of the neighbours concerned and the municipality derives no income from this source This dangerous thriftless system has now to be revised by t Municipality hiring carts and utilizing the manure For the time being 60 carts ma be employed and the cartmen paid Rs 25/- per cart as these carts cannot be had at the same rates as rubbish carts It would cost Rs 1 500/- per mensem or Rs 18 000/- per an or Rs 15 600/- deducting the sum now being spent on 40 cartmen In addition to this storage depot and establishment charges will amount to another Rs 488/- per mensem or Rs 5 856/- per annum

6 The total expenditure on account of departmental conservancy will therefore

therefore be-

1	Pay of 160 Scavengers	Rs 14 400	per annum
2	Hire of 60 carts at Rs 25/- each per mensem	" 15 000	"
3	Pay of 56 men for manure depots consisting of 2 Watchmen and 12 Sorters for each Depot at Rs 8/- per mensem	" 5 856	"
	Total Rs	35 856	"
	Adding to this Rs 5 280/- on account of additional carts for removal of street rubbish the total extra expenditure per annum comes to Rs 41 136/-	5 280	"
	Total Rs	41 136	"

In round numbers a sum of Rs 41 000 per annum will be required for the efficient conservancy of the City

7 To meet this expenditure it is necessary to find new sources of revenue For the conservancy of private latrines Special Sanitary Cess as per rates fixed in schedule of taxes (Serial No 6) p 207 of the compilation is leviable The income from this source is estimated at about Rs 12 000/- per annum

The levy of a general Sanitary Cess at 2 per cent on the annual letting value of houses and lands as suggested by Government will bring in another Rs 10 000/- per annum We have to make up an other Rs 19 000/- to me

meet the expenditure this amount can be made up at least in part by the sale of manure Health Department estimates the income from the sale of manure at Rs 54 000/- per annum This perhaps may be too sanguine At least half the amount can be safely taken as the income which may be expected from this sour at the commencement

8 In order to prevent accumulation of night soil in pits in private houses it is necessary that it should be made compulsory on every occupier of a house to have his night soil removed within 24 hours For this purpose the following bye law must be added after bye-law 6 of the bye-laws relating to 'Sanitation and Conservancy' framed under Section (48) (1) of the original regulation- (No 250 of the compilation)

"6 a Whoever being the owner or occupier of any building or land keeps or allows to be kept for more than 24 hours any night soil or filth or any noxious or offensive matter or upon such building or land shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to be punished with fine which may extend to Rs 25 and with further fine which may extend to Rs 5 - for every day on which such offence is continued after the date of the first conviction "

9 The necessity for such a bye-law needs no saying If such a bye-law is passed

we have to afford all facilities for the removal of night soil within the time prescribed For this purpose the extra carts Scavengers and depots &c mentioned above will be necessary To meet their extra expenditure which is needed solely in the interests of sanitation and health of this City additional taxes viz the levy of special and general Sanitar Cesses are necessary Special Sanitary Cess has already been sanctioned by the Government but has been brought into force General Sanitary Cess at 2 per cent on the annual rental val of houses and lands has now to be approved by Council Otherwise it will be impossible to carry out the much overdue sanitary measures of foremost and vital importance to the City without which all other improvements carried out at enormous cost - over a Crore of rupees by our generous Government will pale into utter insignificance and the beneficient effects whereof will be greatly jeopardized

nditure-

By Sanitary Division between 1881-1903 nearly 25 lakhs

y Trust Board between 1903 to date- 48¼ lakhs

ture Trust Board requirements 44¾ lakhs

10 In this connection the following potent observations of the City Improvement Sub-Committee made in 1902 as literally true to-day as it was then before half a crore was spent may not serve as a refresher and appeal to us in vain

"Lastly we would state our opinion based on the experience gained during our inspection that it is hopeless to try

try and improve the sanitation of the Town structural alterations and the opening of air spaces and conservancy lanes unless the Municipal Conservancy Department is put on a proper footing In the thinly populated quarter disease is almost as rampant as in the congested portions possibly because conservancy is practically non-existent It is useless to have open spaces if they are to be fouled immediately by all the occupants of the houses round or make new roads and lanes if they are never swept or cleared We do not blame the Municipal staff which seems to do its best with insufficient resources But the fact remains that existing conservancy arrangements are hopelessly inadequate If Government can see their way to relieve the Municipality of certain liabilities or to tap new sources of taxation the existence of which in Mysore seems problematic the Municipality will be able to afford to maintain a proper Conservancy Department But in the absence of such a department we do not hesitate to affirm that the most expensive improvement scheme will be useless "

Sd/- C Srikantesvara Aiya
President
City Municipal Council

Mysore
1st May 1919

P S - These arrangements may be worked for 3 years after which the right to remove night soil and rubbish may be auctioned as in Bangalore City and elsewhere any loss during this period being borne by the Municipality

(Initialled) C S

III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES

[To be used only for notes requisitions etc not intended for permanent record]

Submitted

With reference to the above Mr. A. C. Sukhatankar
began submitting notes on certain
Municipal problems of the Byrne city
I beg to state that the note
on the sanitary ~~[illegible]~~ requirements
of the Byrne city has not been
received by me yet I met Mr.
Sukhatankar again today when
he had come for in
connection with a certain matter,
and pointed out that the note
had not been received. He
was pleased to tell me that
he would send the same
immediately on his return to
Byrne as the Municipal Office might
have written to do so. I shall
await the note for a day or
two and then remind him.
Meanwhile the papers are
submitted to the note are

NB—Should not be written in pencil
the print must be typed on the form

G.R.S. III—9]

ROUTINE NOTES.

Rev 15194

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

In connection with the Budget for Income Tax Remand

MC 24/6/19

Secretary) See

I hope there will be sending Isle welcome help within the expected time

U 20-6

DEVJAN'S OFFICE. Received on JUN 24 1919 Reg. No. 8152

An elaborate memo. It is considered to note & put up hereinto Rev 25/6

Draft for acknowledgment as submitted. The note on the Treasury Board work is being separately submitted today. I am sorry time has been a delay in the matter on the Commissioners' Circular due to reference to Railway Income recently passed

Revenue) Slip

MC 7-7-19

Secretary) Sec 8 U 9 7 MC

hm 8.7.19

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied or slips pasted on this form.

1 15794

[illegible] VI—G/32]

No of letter replied to

AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

( )

the *191*

of issue 28/6/19

by [illegible] ST Bravarjee Esq

Section

File No

Serial No

No R 16799

R 28/6/19

To Dewan Bahadur Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart

Sir,

I am directed by the Hon'ble [illegible] to acknowledge the receipt of your note of 21st instant and to say that the information asked for by you for the information of the Deputation will be given in due course.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

[illegible]

25/6

24/6/19

OVER.

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

W Dist—G P O—60,000—15-11-16

S Vl—G/32]

D.O No 2389/F/19

No of letter replied to

Section
File No
Serial No

AL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

( )

, the *191*

No

of issue

by

To Diwan Bahadur Rajaratna Mudaliar
Chittoor

Dear Sir,

I have received ~~and thank you for~~ your letter of 18th June 19 regarding the question of raising a loan for adequately providing for the housing problem in the city ~~and state that~~ the question is engaging the consideration of Government.

Yours sincerely

Dewan

7/7/19

over

8 7 19

List of enclosures.

[illegible]

[illegible]

W D—G P O—69,039—54-11-16

Mass adue

Note on the operations of the Trust Board since its inception up to March 1919

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The subject may be roughly dealt with under five periods, as follows -

(1) Prior to the coming into existence of the Trust Board in 1903

(2) From 1903 to March 1912, when the Board were engaged in carrying out the scheme settled in 1902-03

(3) March 1912 to July 1915 - when a revised programme was laid down including an altered scheme of drainage based on the note of Sir M Visvesvaraiya

(4) July 1915 to April 1918 - when an additional grant of ½ lakh was sanctioned to the Board, and the number of works to be attended to by the Board had increased beyond the scope of the programme of 1912

(5) Subsequent to the order of 20th April 1918, which lays down a definite policy regarding the works to be undertaken by the Board and the mode of financing them

The work done in the City before the Trust Board came into existence is briefly indicated in pages 1 and 2 of the pamphlet on "Sanitary Improvements in the City" placed in the file The chief items

List of enclosures.

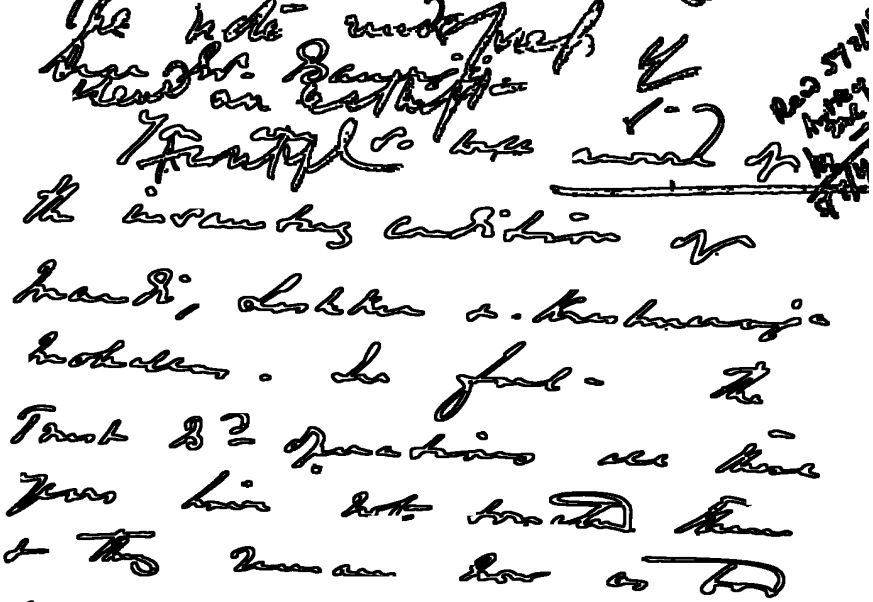
Copies to:

Examined by:

W Dan—OFD—60,000—10-11-35

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN,
CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD, MYSORE.

Dated. [illegible] 1949



Copied by

Examined by

W D&S—GPO—60,000—35-11 16

I can give you the date.
It's the first in succession
that we have, by long
odds, seen on the screen,
in 20 years. It does seem
to signify that it is time
long since for us to
have started any actions for
such important projects —
it would be a little comfort
if it seemed to see how
they go.

With the personal remembrances
of you, I have finished
reading it for the
time.

Copied by

Examined by

W D&S—GPO—60,000—55-11-16

Memorandum

Note on the operations of the Trust Board since its inception up to March 1919

****

This subject may be roughly dealt with, under five periods, as follows -

(1) Prior to the coming into existence of the Trust Board in 1903

(2) From 1903 to March 1912, when the Board were engaged in carrying out the scheme settled in 1902-03

(3) March 1912 to July 1915 - when a revised programme was laid down including an altered scheme of drainage based on the note of Sir M Visvesvaraiya

(4) July 1915 to April 1918 - when an additional grant of ½ lakh was sanctioned to the Board, and the number of works to be attended to by the Board had increased beyond the scope of the programme of 1912

(5) Subsequent to the order of 20th April 1918, which lays down a definite policy regarding the works to be undertaken by the Board and the mode of financing them

The work done in the City before the Trust Board came into existence is briefly indicated in pages 1 and 2 of the pamphlet on "Sanitary Improvements in the City" ~~placed in the file~~ The chief items

work were the filling up of a portion of Purnaiya's Nala, sewarage of the Fort and the Palace, a few other sewarage and drainage works and the water supply to the City from the Kukkarahally reservoir A sum of Rs 5 7 lakhs had been spent on some of these improvements from 1892-93 till 1903

The frequent and virulent appearance of Plague in the City, since it first invaded the State in 1898, necessitated the investigation of the question of devising some scheme for systematically and thoroughly improving the City A Committee was therefore appointed in the G O dated 18th September 1902 with the Chief Engineer as Chairman, to think out and mature a scheme once for all The deliberations of the Committee is summarised in the pamphlet mentioned above The general lines on which the Committee had to work out a scheme were -

(1) The slums of the City had to be improved by the demolition of houses in insanitary areas

(2) Proper quarters found for the surplus population removed from such localities

(3) A proper scheme of drainage had to be worked out

The Committee with the aid of Sub-Committees appointed by them drew up

a number of projects showing the improvements to be effected in different parts of the City in detail The projects which were estimated to cost Rs. 23 and odd lakhs comprised the following -

(1) The formation of new and the alteration of existing streets and the creation of open spaces with the object of removing congestion and securing proper ventilation and light

(2) The provision of a proper drainage system in place of the ill-graded and inefficient 'V' shaped slabbed drains

(3) The removal of insanitary blocks

(4) The provision of dust bins and public latrines for better sanitation

(5) The design of various types of buildings on cheap and sanitary lines for such of the poor and working classe as would be displaced in the execution of the schemes

(6) The formation of Extensions

To nature these schemes and to carry out the improvements and administe the properties acquired a special agency with a staff was considered necessary and accordingly the Trust Board was brought into existence under the Mysore City Improvement Regulation of 1903

The Trust Board commenced their duties late in the year 1903-04 and directed their energies towards the execution of schemes worked out by the Committee appointed in 1902 subsequently the Board went on several works which were not strictly included in the original scheme were added to the Trust Board and by the year 1908-09 this body had to attend to 32 sanctioned works (drainage and acquisition of properties) at an estimated cost of Rs 25 37 lakhs of which works to the extent of 16 52 lakhs had already been carried out (Vide Flag E) It was hoped therefore that the remaining works would be completed by 1912

In April 1910 however the then Chief Engineer (Mr now Sir M Visvesvaraya) drew up a note on the drainage of the Mysore City and suggested certain measures for improving the City, prominent among which was the preparation of a revised scheme of drainage estimated to cost about Rs 15 lakhs The preparation of a comprehensive revised programme including the revised drainage scheme was undertaken under orders of Government, and it was submitted for the orders of Government in November 1911

The revised programme of works estimated to cost Rs 23 67 lakhs of which the drainage scheme required 14 69 lakhs was sanctioned by Government in their

order No 6831-5/M1 135-11-7 dated 21st March 1912. According to the programme all the works had to be completed in 8 years. In 1911-12 therefore the second stage of the Board's activities began. The progress under new conditions however was not rapid and the programme was not kept up to. for up to end of June 1914, an expenditure of 3 44 lakhs had been incurred against the allotment of 7 99 lakhs. After an inspection of the City by the Dewan a further programme of works was added on to the Trust Board in November 1914.

By the year 1915 the requirements of the Trust Board had far exceeded the limitations imposed under the programme of March 1912 while the programme of 1912 had not been worked out to the extent anticipated. In his letter of 21st May 1915 the Chairman detailed the work done and that remaining to be done under the various schemes sanctioned or awaiting orders. The position in brief was as follows -

(1) Out of the programme of 1912, works to the extent of 5 59 lakhs had been carried out against the estimate of 21 lakhs (Exclusive of establishment charges)

(2) According to responsibility sheet of November 1914 and certain other sanctioned schemes, works to the extent of 19 63 lakhs were entrusted to be carried out

This included acquisition of Fort houses (13 12 lakhs)

(3) The Srirungapatam-Road and Vontikoppal Extensions, Devaraja Market etc estimated at nearly 20 lakhs, were also included in the programme for a future program.

(4) Other works such as loans etc , 9.61 lakhs

It was pointed out by the Chairman that over 62 lakhs would be required for completing these schemes out of Trust Funds The question however was not immediately considered, but Government increased in their Order of July 1915 the grant to the Trust Board to 3½ lakhs in order to provide for expenditure of an urgent and special kind

The consideration of this subject could not be indefinitely postponed and the reply of the Chairman to the observations of Government contained in their order dated 26th June 1917 reviewing the administration of the Trust Board and calling for a definite programme for the next 5 years, brought to light how complicated the activities of the Trust Board had become and how the annual provision of 3½ lakhs was hopelessly inadequate to meet the growing needs of the City The statements accompanying the letter showed that the Board had undertaken works at an estimate cost of 60 lakhs as shown below

Acquisition	27 43 lakhs
Construction works including drainage	32 59 "

Out of this an expenditure of Rs 16 92 lakhs on acquisition of properties and 9 58 lakhs on drainage and other construction works had been incurred These remained works to be carried out to the extent of Rs 10 51 lakhs under acquisition and Rs 23 lakhs under construction works The reply however did not clearly explain the situation and there was no knowing at this rate how any distinction could be drawn between the works which the Board should carry out from State Funds and which works it might safely leave to public enterprise The Dewan (Sir M Visveswaraiya) accordingly obtained from the Chairman a comprehensive memorandum with explanatory statements sketching out the work done and the work that remained From that note as well as from perusal of the administration reports, it is noticed that the programme of 1912 was not adhered to at all as various other works sanctioned from time to time had been tacked on to the Trust Board The total number of works the Board had to attend to under various sanctioned schemes was 66 at a total estimated cost of Rs 56 89 lakhs out of which an expenditure of 26 89 lakhs had been incurred up to the end of June 1917 At the commencement of 1917-18, there remained works costing Rs 32 lakhs to be executed Of this drainage alone required 10 88 lakhs while the lay out of extensions

viz

viz , Chamundi and Vontikoppal required 3 82 lakhs nearly, public improvements required 3 98 lakhs, and acquisition 10 51 lakhs In addition, a sum of over Rs 11 lakhs was required for Fort improvements and removal of private houses in the Fort The total amount required was over 43 lakhs in all and it was therefore considered necessary to lay down a revised policy with a view to secure rapid progress and speedy completion of all necessary schemes In their Order No 5905-10/M1 95-17-5 dated 20th April 1918, Government decided to divide the works into 2 classes, Productive and Non-Productive the mode of financing the former being by means of loans and the latter from State Funds To expedite the completion of the non-productive works and the acquisition of properties in the Fort, Government sanctioned in the same order an increased grant of 1 lakhs for the next 5 years i e , from 1918-19 onwards thereby making the total grant available to the Board for expenditure 4½ lakhs 2 lakhs out of this grant has been ear-marked for Fort improvements the estimated cost of which is 10 60 lakhs In the same order Government called for a programme from the Chairman to suit this grant Excludi

Establishment and certain other special charges the amount made available during the years 1918-19 to 1922-23 for expenditure on works is 18 58 lakhs, against the actual requirement of a little over 33 lakhs for all the non-productive works including Fort acquisition The 5 year programme sanctioned in G O No 7415-7/Ml 95-17-11 dated 14th December 1918, therefore takes into account only works for which estimates have been sanctioned It will be seen that by the end of 1922-23, the acquisition of properties in the Fort will have been nearly completed leaving a balance of Rs 60,000/- to be still incurred, a large portion of the acquisition in other areas will be left incomplete, sewarage works to the extent of Rs 56,550 will have to be carried out in addition to the other schemes for which administrative sanction has been given or has to be given but for which estimates have yet to be sanctioned and which are roughly estimated to amount to about 15 lakhs (Please see statements Flag W) At the end of 1922-23 therefore the Board will have works to carry out to the extent of 20 lakhs, and at the rate of the increased grant sanctioned it will require 5 years more i e till 1926-27 to complete the schemes

A statement prepared by the Chairman in April 1918 showing the

acquisition and construction works to be attended to by the Board is placed in the File In this, information as regards expenditure up to the end of 1917-18 has been given The expenditure incurred by the Board during 1918-19 up to March 1919 was Rs 93,301 under acquisition of properties and Rs 90,876 for construction works - all according to the sanctioned programme The establishment charges amounted to Rs 17,262 During the year however out of the allotment of 2 lakhs intended for Fort Improvements a sum of Rs 50,000/- was diverted towards the lay out of the Sreerangapatam Road extension with the approval of His Highness and the Chairman has submitted and Government have sanctioned a few estimates which fall outside the scope of the 5 year programme and which require either extra grants or reappropriation from sanctioned grants with the result that certain other necessary works will have to be put off till funds become available

II
and I

DRAINAGE, SEWARAGE

It has already been mentioned above that one of the main duties of the Trust Board when it was inaugurated was to prepare and complete an effective system of drainage and sewarage of the City. For this purpose the entire city area was --- divided into several drainage areas and improvements were planned for each area The total cost was then estimated at --- Rs.23 30 lakhs (Excluding house connections) of which purely drainage works were estimated to amount to 6 7 lakhs But these estimate were evidently too low, for when the note was drawn up in April 1910 by Sir M.Visveswaraiya he pointed out in para 14 ---- thereof that drainage works, open drains, underground sewers etc , had been executed to the extent of nearly 7 45 lakhs. This was the expenditure incurred till April 1910 - Neither in 1909-10 nor in 1910-11 --- were any fresh works undertaken. The construction works in these areas was mainly confined to the completion of the previously sanctioned projects which were - nearing completion It will be seen from statement No VI attached to the administration report for the year 1908-09 that with the exception of No III Drainage area on which an expenditure of nearly 3 lakhs had yet to be incurred, the other schemes were either complete or nearing completion No IV drainage area had not been taken up at all.

In 1911-12 a new order of things --- came into force and the programme of -- March 1912 prescribed the sewdrage works to be carried out in future years. The - estimated cost of these works was 14 69 lakhs. In 1911-12 not much expenditure - was incurred on drainage works for want of sanction to the estimates The progress under the new scheme was also not very rapid for up to the end of 1917-18, the total amount spent on drainage works may be -- roughly entered as being over 9 lakhs. It is not possible from a perusal of the administration reports for these years - to note correctly the amounts spent on the new drainage schemes and the amounts spent on other smaller items of drainage - whether these be improvement of old --- drains or maintenance of the new ones. Reference is however invited to Flag ✓ in which the Chairman mentions that the total cost of the sewdrage project as at present contemplated is Rs.13 63 -- lakhs of which works to the extent of - 6 89 lakhs had already been carried out till the end of 1917-18 This estimate is apparently incorrect, for it leaves out of account estimates for the laying of pipes in certain drainage areas such as No I. area, the sewage farm and a - few other items and increases to original estimates From a statement prepared by the Chairman in April 1918, it is -- seen that the complete drainage scheme of - the City is estimated to cost 18 14 -- lakhs

lakhs out of this, works to the extent of 8 65 lakhs have already been carried out leaving a balance of Rs.9 50 lakhs nearly to be worked out This may be - taken as a fairly accurate estimate -- Out of this total remaining to be worked out, the 5 year programme prescribed in G O dated 14-12-1918 only a sum of --- Rs 2,82 000 has been provided, with the result that at the end of 1922-23 Govt -- will still have to finance the drainage scheme to the extent of 6 68 lakhs The Chairman has already urged the inadequacy of the grant and in this year's budget of the Trust Board, he has submitted proposals for expending larger - amounts than the programme allows on -- these works and on the maintenance of -- old works To sum up -(1) Prior to --- 1911-12, a sum of Rs 7 45 lakhs was spent on the old drainage scheme (2) Since 1911-12 and till the end of 1917-18, a sum of over 9 lakhs has been spent on the drainage schemes out of which 8 65 lakhs are on account of schemes projected by the Board and shown in the statement The total thus spent on drainage schemes since the commencement of the - Trust Board may be roughly mentioned -- as being over 17 lakhs

(3) The works remaining to be completed are estimated to cost 9 50 lakhs.

(4) To this will have to be added - the charges for maintaining and improving the old cement drains constructed -

40

constructed during the earlier years - of the Board's activities, at an estimated outlay of Rs.20000 annually for 3 years (Vide Budget proposals - separate file)

5 Lastly at the end of 5 years Govt. will still have to face the drainage -- problem of the city to the extent of -- 6 68 lakhs, although even according to the programme of 1912 March, the whole scheme had to be completed by 1918-19

The Chairman in para 6 of his note accompanying the budget proposals, realising the inadequacy of the grant now allotted in the programme of December 1918, requests that ~~at least~~ to complete at least the works already taken on hand, an annual provision of Rs 60 000/- for the next 5 years ~~is necessary~~ may be allowed This will of course necessitate a readjustment and perhaps a total recasting of the programme The President may himself be requested to recast the programme, but before this is done, Govt will have to - consider his request that the Trust Bd. should be given a net grant of 4½ lakhs instead of the gross grant now sanctioned to it This means that realisations from the Trust property will be utilised for expenditure on works - a policy which requires financial opinion and support.

III

(a) Acquisition work

According to the consolidated abstract of cost of projects originally intended for improving the City of Mysore (Page 72 - Book on Sanitary Improvements) the total amount estimated as necessary for compensation was 12 35 lakhs The number of houses that had to be dismantled was put down at 3198 excluding acquisition of properties for the Chetnahally Extension The number of houses to be dismantled does not however convey a correct idea as to number of properties declared for acquisition nor was the number of properties actually required for improvements of the City once for all determined The result was that the number of properties declared for acquisition which in 1904-05 was 3620 was in 1917-18 7611 The estimated cost of these properties was 27 39 lakhs Of these, 5669 have already been acquired including 386 properties in the Fort Excluding Fort properties which are above mentioned viz about , 405 and properties required for the improvement of the Devaraja Market square viz 19,-7187 properties had been declared for acquisition up to end of 1917-18 at a cost of 16 63 lakhs The expenditure incurred on acquisition work up to 1917-18 was (excluding the sums spent viz , 7 28 lakhs on the Fort item mentioned above) 10 84 lakhs Thus in future years a sum of 5 79 lakhs would be necessary to complete the other acquisition work that is if no

Two items from Bharadi schemes here

other properties are added on to the list But there are certain unsanctioned items the cost of acquiring which is estimated at 3 79 lakhs (Please see statement V) This will perhaps have to be taken up at some time or other The total amount necessary for acquisition of purposes will be Rs 10 14 lakhs approximately Out of this, in the sanctioned programme of December 1918, consideration has been given only to sanction -ed items estimated to cost 5 76 lakhs for which during the coming years ending with 1922-23, a provision of only 2 95 lakhs has been made At the commencement of 1923-24 therefore Government will have to provide for acquisition work in various parts of the City to the extent of 2 80 + 3 77 or Rs 6 55 lakhs nearly

(b) Acquisition work in Fort Area

B

After the commencement of the Board's operation the first time the Fort Drainage area was taken up separately was in 1908-09 when Government sanctioned a scheme of Fort Improvements at a total cost of Rs 6 12 lakhs The acquisition work proceeded rapidly till 1915-16 by which period out of 374 properties declared for acquisition, 361 properties had been acquired at a cost of 6 29 lakhs nearly In their order No 2973-5/M1 51-14-77 dated 12th October 1915, Govt directed that acquisition work in Fort should be stayed pending orders This was because that ~~Fort~~ about that time the

Chairman and the Husar Secretary to [illegible] raised the question of Fort Improvement as a whole scheme and suggested that i would be better to remove all the houses in the Fort at a probable cost of Rs 10 84 lakhs In March 1917, Government however sanctioned the acquisition of 31 properties in the Fort, on account of their urgency at a cost of Rs 1 68 lakhs and placed a sum of 1 lac at the disposal of the Chairman specially for this purpose The total estimated cost of ordinary Fort acquisition work was 7 80 lakhs had been incurred up to end of 1917-18 When the revised policy of Government was laid down in the order of April 1918 the Fort area came up for special treatment and in the G O No 3286-9/M1 24-15-35 dated 29th June 1918 Government sanctioned the general scheme of Fort improvements including acquisition of all private houses but excluding temples at a total cost of Rs 1,159,800 To work this out a provision of 2 lakhs annually out of the grant of 4½ lakhs has been specially ear-marked To sum up, the total cost on account of Fort Improvements will be, Rs 7 28 lakhs already incurred + 10 60 lakhs to be incurred from 1918-19 or 17 88 lakhs in all It is noted here that out of the 2 lakhs ear-marked in 1918-19 for Fort properties, a sum of Rs 50,000/- has been utilised for Srirangapatam Road Extension with the approval of [illegible] This means

that the work in the Fort sanctioned in the programme cannot be expected to be complete by 1922-23

Finances of the Board

Receipts and Expenditure

According to the figures furnished in the Administration reports the total receipts and expenditure of the Board since its inception till the end of 1917-18 were 48 95 lakhs and 47 90 lakhs respectively Of this the state grant amounted to a little over 43 lakhs while the realisations from the properties vested in the Board came to 5 48 lakhs

Loans granted

During the same period the number of loans granted was 788 and the amount Rs 138 479/- Of this Rs 73,736/- fell due and only Rs 65,095/- had been recovered leaving Rs 8,640/- for future recovery along with the instalments falling due

Audit of accounts

The audit of accounts seems to have been first undertaken in the year 1909-10 by a qualified auditor of the Comptroller's office The result of this audit was not clearly reported upon The next audit of the Board's accounts was in 1915-16 No serious irregularities are reported to have been noticed then

No further audit seems to have been taken place till recently and the Comptroller has just submitted a report on the audit of accounts up to date bringing to notice the main irregularities - (vide separate file)

Experimental houses --

In the earlier years of the Board's activity i e in 1904-05 and 1905-06 86 houses were constructed in Jallapuri and Idga Extensions at a cost of Rs 22,510/- These houses were disposed of completely by 1915-16, at a loss of nearly Rs 3,000/- After this such construction was not undertaken till 1915-16 when the construction of model houses at an estimated cost of Rs 30,429/- was started and a sum of Rs 10 865 was spent in that year in the construction of 10 houses 9 more houses were constructed in 1917-18 in Chamundi Extension and were available for sale at the end of the year

Number of sites formed & sold

Up to the end of 1917-18, 4143 sites had been formed by the Board in the several areas and extensions under its operation out of which 3133 sites had been sold for a little over Rs 2 lakhs A little over 1 77 lakhs had been recovered out of this amount

Important questions pending consideration Government

The following questions are awaiting disposal -

1 The Trust Board Budget for 1919-20

2 The Proposal of the Board for a loan of 5 lakhs repayable in 13 years

3 Sanction to certain estimates which fall outside the programme of 14th December 1918

First as regards the Budget -

The Budget has been framed by the Chairman providing for an expenditure of Rs 5 lakhs and anticipating a Government grant of Rs 4 41 lakhs The total grant admissible to the Board under the G O of 20-4-1918 is only 4½ lakhs The Chairman wants a net grant equal to this sum and proposes to add to this other realisations from the Board's properties An examination of the Budget reveals that an expenditure of Rs 78 731 has been proposed for works which fall outside the scope of the sanctioned programme of December 1918 The necessity for these works is explained by him in para 6 of his note accompanying the proposals

The main items of extra expenditure relate to -

'1) Urgent acquisition of properties in Mandi and Laskar Mohallas -- 20 000

(2) Repairs to the old cement drains which are reported to be rapidly deteriorating 20,0 0

(3) Outlay on Srirangapatam Road Extension 15,000
(4) Improvement of Dodkere Cross Road and Hyder Gunta Road. 12,000
(5) Urgent unforeseen expenditure. 10,832

Besides the above, the budget allots a larger amount than allowed for expenditure on drainage works, Viz., Rs.60,000 against Rs. 25,200 provided in the sanctioned programme. New works to the extent of Rs. 38,396 are proposed for execution during the year in preference to -- other sanctioned items in the programme The receipts of the Board from the sale proceeds of sites etc., is estimated at Rs. 53,850. This is fairly correct -- judging from the figures of the previous years

The State Budget provides for a grs of only Rs. 3½ lakhs during the current year. The point for orders therefore i whether it is possible to sanction an additional grant of 1 lakh to the Board later on in the year or whether it is necessary to omit any of the items proposed for execution, and if the latter course has to be adopted, which of the works could be put off.

Loans for certain productive works

According to the order of 20th April 1918, the works which have to be financed by means of loans are -

(1) Improvements to Devaraj Market Square	4,48,000
(2) Housing the poor	4,06,000
(3) Vontikoppal Extension	3,00,000

This question is completely dealt with in File No 95-17 put up separately The Chairman's original proposal which was submitted to Government in October 1918 was for a loan of Rs 10 lakhs being granted by Government, the amount being spread over 5 years On this the Chairman was requested to work out the details and submit definite proposals as regards the repayment of the loan etc The Chairman in his letter dated 11/31st March 1919 submitted revised proposals requesting a loan of only Rs 5 lakhs and giving details as regards its repayment in 13 years The loan of 5 lakhs is intended to finance the following items -

(1) Vontikoppal Extension -	3 10,000
(2) Money loans	1,50,000
(3) Construction of Model Houses	50,000

The loan is proposed by him to be spread over 5 years The financial opinion is not in favour of the loan being raised

in open market both on account of the doubtful legality of the procedure and on account of the transitory nature of the Board's existence itself As regards Government granting the loan, this also is said to be attended with risks under the present condition of the State's finances

Nothing is said about the Devaraja Market Square Improvements by the Chairman, as regards proposed & deposit for some time

****

Estimates pending sanction of Govt

(1) Revised estimate for constructing storm water drain in Lakshmipuram valley 11,472

(2) Estimate for improving the Dodkere Cross Bund (included in the budget) 11,540

7-7-1919

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Submitted

A note on the operations of the Trust Board since its commencement till March 1919 as called for by the Deans is submitted

The case regarding orders of Govt are also separately submitted

The Vice President's notes on certain subjects affecting the Trust Board and the Administration is also put up. It cannot be definitely made out what action the Vice President desires Govt to take on these proposals

Revenue Secretary

7/19

DEANS OFFICE.
N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, they will be attached to this form.
No. 231

G.R.S III—9]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record].

A draft order regarding the work of the Trust Board since its commencement and notes on the principles regarding Construction is submitted.

The main points included in the order are

(1) Revision of the Trust Board programme every 6 months & completion of urgent works and maintenance of completed works.

(2) Raising of a loan by the Municipality for financing the Trust Board & development of Mummy's problem

(3) Half yearly audit of accounts to be checked by the Dewan

(4) Money being received from the Municipality for the 2nd year working

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied or slips pasted on this form.

25 7 49

31 7 49

DEWAN'S OFFICE.

Read on AUG 2

Dag

R. S III 2]

General and Revenue Secretariat | Genl File No | of 191

Serial No	
768	Certain the papers with reference to the
	considering issued before submission to H.H.
	Please conclude
10/6 7-8-19	Rev Secy) 5.8.19
C.S 7/8/19	Chief Secy Conclude)
	6.8.19
	6/8/19
	8. Circulate. 8/8/19

Note—Contn sheet

C 82

27

Extract from the Proceedings of the 504th *Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja held at Bangalore on the* 14th September 1919

12. Subject. - Clause xii of the schedule

Draft order reviewing the work of the Trust Board, Mysore City, since its commencement and noticing the points requiring consideration

Opinion of the Council

The draft as revised in Council may be approved

(Signed) M Kantaraj Urs
Dewan of Mysore

"EXTRACT"

C S Balasubramanyam
Chief Secretary to Government

C 82

G. st. S. III 2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.	File No. of 19

93. As soon as circulation is complete and the opinion of the Council is recorded, the file will be forwarded to the Secretary in the Department concerned for transmission if need be to the Financial Secretary under Standing Orders and for submission to the Dewan, the Member in charge.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Council is put up

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government, Revenue department, under Rule 23 of the Subsidiary Rules of Council Business.

By Order,

C. Balasundaram
Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir
The draft has to be submitted to the second member of Council sessions

13/13
13 9 19

2nd member)

12 9 19

Shown received him 12 to pass his drafts orders. No necessary.

24/9

A 23 S.N may be put up.

26-9-19

Rd. by Mr. Barbold

Revised and submitted

30. 9 19

Revised)

Revised)

1 10 19

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Rd. on OCT 6 1919
No. 2378

Note.—Coin Sheet.

WD—307—GPB—1,000—19-8-19

Submitted to His Highness

•

In Government Order No.5905-10/M1 95-17-5 dated the 20th April 1918, the needs of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board were comprehensively considered and the general policy of Government as regards financing the works in future was indicated with a view to secure a rapid progress of all the works undertaken or contemplated by the Board A quinquennial programme was also prescribed in December 1918 in respect of the works classified in the order as non productive The line of action defined in the order of April 1918 has resulted in bringing to the notice of Government certain important questions for early solution especially in regard to the loan works and it has become necessar again to ake a comprehensive view of the whole situation and lay down the general lines on which work should be done in future

The Officiating Dewan (Mr. Banerji) therefore considered that it would be advantageous to review in this connection the work of the Board since its commencement and a comprehensive memorandum on the subject and a draft order were accordingly drawn up under his instructions.

The draft order which explains the situation in regard to the several activities of the Board has been considered in Council and has been approved with certain modification which have been incorporated in the draft.

It is accordingly submitted for gracious approval.

16th Oct 1919

82

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Draft Order reviewing the work of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board from the commencement and noticing points requiring consideration

56.

Order

~~KRW~~

6/11/19

Rev. Leg

8-11-19

G. R. S. III-2]

C. 82 1616

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No of 191

Serial No.

Circulated to the Members of Council for perusal of (*) His Highness' orders before after issue of orders. (Vide Rules 31 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure).

Chief Secretary to Govt. 14/11/19

11/11/19 Through the Secretary to Government, ... Revn. ..... Department.

3173-306 FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL 12.11.19

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL 18/11

1777 19/11/19

19/11

20 11 19

4-19

(*) All urgent or confidential files referred with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or explanations to the contrary, be considered by the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

(*) The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued in such cases and that the files are returned immediately duly clear to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

(*) In all other cases, the files will first be circulated in the Secretariat in accordance with these rules to the Secretaries concerned for the issue of orders.

WD 1919—G.P.S.—250—4-20

G R.S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat — File No. 162 of 101 G

Serial No.	
1	By G.O. No 682-8 of 11-12-[illegible] to the chairman Project, Chief Engineer Comptroller, Writers. Secy, Govt Secretaries & Secy Govt Revenue Dept for the work of the Project from the Commencement Draft and fair for printing 250 Copies and publishing the order in the Mysore Gazette are submitted for sig[illegible] DS Mine 11/12
2	[illegible] Project [illegible] Engineer Rs 250 Copies

Note—Contin. sheet.

12

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Jud File No. 162 of 1919

Serial No	
	Draft Cabling for final Proof Sheets of 17/12/19 Jme 17/12

NOTE—Contin. sheet.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

- 0 -

Read -

A Government Order No 4168-72 L F 38-07 dated 18th September 1903 appointing an Improvement Committee for submitting proposals for the improvement of the city of Mysore

B The City of Mysore Improvement Regulation III of 1903

3 Administration Reports of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board from 1903-04 to 1917-18

C 4 Note dated 27th April 1910 drawn up by the Chief Engineer on the drainage of the Mysore City

D 5 G O No 6851-5 M1 136-11-7 dated 21st March 1912 prescribing a comprehensive programme of works to be carried out by the Trust Board from 1911-12 to 1918-19

E 6 G O No 3703-9 M1 163-14-1 dated 6th November 1914 prescribing a programme of works to be carried out in the immediate future for the improvement of Mysore City

F 7 G O No 831-5 M1 51-04-63 dated 13th July 1915 passing orders regarding the execution of certain improvement works by the Trust Board and raising

t e annual grant to h- Trust Board to
Rs 3½ lakhs

8 G O N- 5905-10 Ml 95-17-5 dated
26th April 1918 raising t e annual gra
the Trust Board t Rs 4½ lak s for 5 y e
from 1918-19 and sugg-sti g t e desirab ty
of fi ancing productive wor s by loans fr

B' 9 G O N 7415-7 Ml 95-17-11 dated
14t December 1918 approving of a modified
progra e of n-productive w rks of the
Trust Board f r 5 y ars from 1918-19

C' D' 10 Notes o e President, M sore City
Municipal Council on ce tain sanitary de ects
in the Mys e City and certain construct nal
defects in e ne Devaraj Mar et

Order -

In Government Order No 5905 10/Jul 95 dated 30th April 1918, ~~a comprehensive view of~~ the needs of the Trust Board in the near future were comprehensively considered and an increased grant of Rs 4½ lakhs per annum was sanctioned having regard to the increased activities of the Board with a view to secure the systematic and speedy execution of the necessary works, a quinquennial programme was also prescribed in G O No 7415 7 dated 14th December 1918 The line of action defined in the earlier order above referred to has resulted in bringing to the notice of Government certain important questions of a far reaching character in regard to both productive and non-productive works - a classification for the first time introduced in the order of April 1918, - that it is again necessary to clearly indicate the lines on which the Trust Board should carry on its future programme Before doing it is, however, Government consider that it would be advantageous to review the work of the Trust Board since its commencement up to date, and proceed to do so accordingly ~~are pleased to observe as follows~~ -

To the Trust Board

2 The insanitary condition of the City prior to the outbreak of the epedimic of Plague in 1898, had engaged the attention of Government and several improvements had been planned and carried out by a special Sanitary Division (under Mr

Papers to be filed A

Mr Standish Lee), established by the late Sir K Seshadri Iyer The chief works executed by the Sanitary Division were the following -

(a) Filling up of a portion of Purnaiya's Nalla

(b) Sewerage of the Fort and the Palace

(c) Filling up of the ditch round the Fort and converting it into a park

(d) Laying out of the Chamarajpuram Extension

(e) Water Supply to the City

A sum of Rs 5 7 lakhs had thus been spent on such works between the years 1898 and 1903 and 1903 / The frequent and virulent appearance of Plague in the City since it first appeared in the State in 1898 necessitated the investigation of the question of devising a complete scheme for systematically and thoroughly improving the city The Government in their order No 4160-79/L2 26-07 dated 10th September 1908, accordingly constituted an Improvement Committee with the Chief Engineer as Chairman to prepare schemes on comprehensive lines for the improvement of the Slums in the city, for the provision of a suitable drainage scheme and for housing the displaced population - the Committee after careful and long deliberation matured a number of projects showing in detail the improvements to be effected in different parts of the City.

These projects which were estimated to cost about Rs 33 lakhs comprised the following -

(1) The formation of new and the alteration of existing streets and the creation of open spaces with the object of removing congestion and securing more light and ventilation

(2) The provision of a proper drainage system in place of the ill-graded and inefficient 'V' shaped slabbed drains

(3) The removal of insanitary blocks

(4) The provision of dustbins and public latrines for better sanitation

(5) The design of various types of buildings on cheap and sanitary lines for such of the poor and working classes as would be displaced in the execution of the schemes

(6) The [illegible] for extensions

The Trust Board

4 To mature these schemes and to carry out the improvements, and administer the ~~re~~ acquired properties ~~required~~, a special agency of a legal status was brought into existence under the Mysore City Improvement Regulation of 1903, in the latter part of that year the Trust Board accordingly commenced its duties in the early part of 1904 and directed their efforts mainly ~~in~~ to carrying out the projects matured by the Improvement Committee of 1902. Although the drainage programme and the acquisition of property received the greater portion of the attention and finances of the Trust Board, features of public convenience were added to these schemes from time to time

and by the year 1911-12, the Trust Board had 42 works of various kinds on ~~the~~ new programme estimated to cost about Rs 87 lakhs of which works to the extent of Rs 23 3 lakhs had been carried out It is, however, noted that excess over the original estimates was chiefly contributed by the amount of 6 12 lakhs required for and 5 8 lakhs spent for acquisition of properties in the Fort area This may be regarded as the first period of the Boards' activities

5 In March 1912 a new order was introduced In a note prepared in April 1910, the then Chief Engineer Mr (now Sir M Visvesvarayya) brought to the notice of Government certain defects under the drainage scheme carried out so far, and urged the need for a revised scheme of underground sewerage and drains suited to conditions prevailing in Indian Cities for the city also A revised scheme of drainage estimated to cost 14 69 lakhs was accordingly prepared and submitted to Government, along with a comprehensive programme for 8 years commencing with 1911 12 This programme involving an expenditure of 23 67 lakhs was sanctioned by Government in their order No 6891-S/41/11 dated 31st March 1912 Under this programme also, prominence was given to sanitary needs of the city, while roads

of public utility ~~dame nent~~ By the year 1915, however, ideas regarding the future development of the city not only on sanitary lines but on aesthetic considerations also were in evidence, and the Board after a general inspection of the city prescribed in G O No 3765 dated 6th November 1914 a further programme of works to be undertaken by the Trust Board Besides these comprehensive programmes, several other works received sanction of Government separately and individually from time to time, so that by the year 1917-18 the requirements of the Trust Board had far exceeded the limitations imposed under the programme of March 1912, while that programme itself had not been carried out to the extent anticipated A review of the work done and remaining to be done, prepared in the latter part of 1917, disclosed that the total number of works the Trust Board had been required to attend to was 66 at an estimated cost of 56 89 lakhs The following classification of works contained in one of the letters of the Chairman indicated the extent to which and the directions in which the activities of the Trust Board had developed

Works	No	Est Cost	Expenditure incurred up to end of 1916-17
and drainage			
~~Works~~	15	18,32,844	99,373?

Works	No	Est Cost	Expenditure incurred up to end of 1916-17
2. Works of Public convenience or ~~alterations~~ of the city	30	8,12,317	2,16,703
3 Schemes for the acquisition of properties	11	27,43,825	16,96,560
4 Works for the expansion of the City	4	4,40,000	41,732
5 House building scheme	1	30,429	12,155
6 Miscellaneous Improvement works	5	29,856	14,381

Though a total grant of 44 44 lakhs had been made to the Trust Board since ~~its~~ their commencement up to the end of 1916-17, there still remained works of various classes to be carried out at a cost of about 30 lakhs These, together with the project relating to the acquisition of all properties in the Fort at an outlay of over 11 lakhs, required in all nearly 42 lakhs exclusive of establishment charges ~~for completing the sanctioned schemes.~~

As the whole amount required could not be made available out of State funds and it was desired to secure the completion of the works within a reasonable time, the works were divided in the order of April 1918 into two classes productive and non-productive, the former having to be financed by means of loans and the latter out of the annual State grant, which has been increased to Rs 4½ lakhs

I - Non-productive works

6. The main items that come under this head are, the Drainage and Sewerage works, the acquisition of properties and other

works adding to public convenience or the attractive alterations of the city

7 (a) Drainage and Sewerage works - These works form one of the oldest items on the programme of the Trust Board operations A great deal had been done prior to 1918 in completing the projects planned by the Committee appointed in 1902 and a sum of Rs 7 45 lakhs had been spent by the time the scheme of underground sewerage and open drains was introduced The total estimated amount required under the new scheme for all drainage works is 18 32 lakhs of which works to the extent of 8 84 lakhs have already been carried out A large portion of the work thus remains incompleted and greater attention seems to be called for expediting their completion Besides the incomplete works the President has brought to the notice of Government certain defects in the present drainage arrangements of the city which should not be postponed long pending the requirements yearly removal, the note of the President is printed as an annexure to this order, and Government agree that the following suggestions made by the President require to be attended to as far as practicable, and steps be taken & reports thereon be made by the Health Officer and the Trust Board -

(a) Accumulated debris and filth from all parts of the city must be immediately removed

(b) Narrow and blind lanes should be opened out.

(c) departmental conservancy should be introduced and all latrines in houses should be caused to be built of the daily conservable type, the existing pit system being done away with

(d) drainage operations must be first commenced and thoroughly completed in the congested central parts of the city

(e) house connections must be of a model type

(f) the 'U' shaped sewer drains wherever their beds and sides have broken must be immediately put into order and

(g) sufficient staff should be employed solely to attend to these connections and drains

The Chairman is requested to study these requirements and submit proposals for giving effect to the suggestions made above in consultation with the Municipal Council

(b) Acquisition of properties - The expenditure under this head has grown beyond expectations when the Trust Board operations were first started, it was expected that a sum of 12 35 lakhs would meet the needs of the Board in this direction But the needs of the city have grown considerably since then and the total amount spent under this head amounts to 17 24 lakhs against the estimate of 37 45 lakhs required for 7611 properties Deducting from this estimate the amount of 3 96 lakhs required for the Devaraja Market Square improvements - a work now treated as productive-there remain 1933 properties to be acquired at a cost of about 7 86 lakhs As only a provison of Rs 4 96

lakhs has been made in the quinquennial programme prescribed in December last, this work will be one of the items that will remain incomplete at the end of 1922-23 Government however consider that this is unavoidable but hope that when the completion of all the Fort improvements during the next 5 years, funds will be set free for vigorously pushing on the acquisition of properties in the Fort area has also received due consideration of Government Since 1908-09, when a scheme of improvements at a cost of 6 lakhs lakhs was projected Additional schemes were also sanctioned in subsequent years Out of the total estimate of 7 80 lakhs for these improvements an expenditure of 7 38 lakhs had been incurred up to the end of 1917-18 when the revised policy of Government was laid down in the order of April 1918 the Fort area came up for special treatment and a sum of Rs 2 lakhs annually has been ear-marked out of the grant for the Trust Board for carrying out a comprehensive scheme of improvements therein The scheme itself estimated to cost about Rs 59 lakhs was sanctioned in G O 8286-9/ Ml 24-15-135 dated 29th June 1918 and included the acquisition of all private houses in the Fort With the facilities now afforded, the Government expect that the question of Fort improvements will have been satisfactorily settled before

the close of the quinquennium ending with 1932-33

(c) Other Works - 37 works of various kinds calculated to improve the utilitarian and aesthetic aspects of the city and estimated to cost 5 37 lakhs have been undertaken by the Board from time to time An outlay of 3 96 lakhs has been incurred on them so far The more important of the works remaining incomplete are those relating to the improvements to the Devaraja Market, the construction of Municipal Office buildings, laying out Ramanoo Bazaar grounds and a few others All these improvements have been duly considered in the quinquennial programme sanctioned in December 1918 and are expected to be completed before the year 1932-33 But in a note on his on "the constructional defects of the Devaraja Market", printed as an annexure to this order - the President has brought to the notice of Government in Section IV the urgent need there is for effecting certain improvements suggested by him in order to make the stalls convenient, nice-looking, sanitary and rodent proof Government observe that before further work is carried out on the scheme, the removal of these defects should be attended to As regards the construction of the Municipal Office buildings, Government consider that it is a work of some magnitude

and having regard to the insufficiency of funds at the disposal of the Board as also the likelihood of the revised estimates considerably exceeding the original estimates, it is necessary that the Municipality should undertake a larger share of contributions towards the cost of the buildings the President of the Municipal Council is requested to submit in consultation with the Municipal Council suitable proposals in the matter

10 Extensions - The expansion of the city by means of extensions was one of the earliest improvements contemplated by the Board, as the result of whose activities 4193 sites were formed and made available for building purposes up to the end of 1917-18 in the several extensions as noted below -

Chamundi Extension	1050
Dodda Holagere Extension	974
Edga New Extension	584
Weavers' Lines extension	300
Jalapuri Extension	198
Idga Old Extension	182
Lakshmipuram Extension	43
Bakshi Basappaji Urs' Garden Extension	88
Additional sites in minor extensions	13
Inside the City out of acquired portion	883
Total	4193

Up to the end of June 1918, 4153 houses were acquired in all by the Trust Board and the accounts show that during this period only 3215 new houses have been constructed in the extensions and the city It is therefore necessary that in order to locate the displaced population and prevent overcrowding at least 1000 houses have to be constructed and more sites in new extensions should be laid out in order to provide for the population, to be displaced by the operations of the Trust Board in the near future and also to meet the growing requirements of the city

II Productive Works -

The following works have been classed as productive works to be financed either by loans granted by Government or by loans raised in the open market -

(a) Improvement of Devaraja Market Square	Rs 4,48,000
(b) Scheme for housing the poor, including loans	4,06,000
(c) Laying out Vontikoppal Extension	3,00,000
Total	11,54,000

File Subd to Dewan.

x The Trust Board applied for a loan of Rs 10 lakhs from Government during the next 5 years to finance these works, but subsequently they modified their request by applying for a loan of only

5 lakhs of rupees to attend to items which are of immediate importance, the improvements to the Devaraj Market Square being deferred for present Government regret that under the existing conditions it will not be possible for them to advance the loan They however realise that the question of housing the poor and the middle classes is a matter which calls for immediate attention and some satisfactory solution of the problem should be arrived at in the near future The raising of a loan in the open market would perhaps be one of the modes by which this question may be satisfactorily settled, but it is seen that under the existing Regulation the Board have no power to borrow funds for such purposes Nor is it desirable that the Board should enter into financial arrangements which would require a number of years for adjustment Government therefore consider that it would be a more satisfactory procedure if the Municipal Council can borrow the required amount at a reasonable rate of interest to be guaranteed by Government and advance it to the Trust Board for affording relief to the displaced population in the shape of house-building loans and other necessary measures It has been suggested that though a loan may have to be raised in the open market at a high rate of interest the Board may be charged a lower rate of

interest on the advances made by them, the loss sustained in this connection being borne by Government Government will be prepared to consider favourably any workable scheme on the lines indicated above and to make good the loss arising in the payment of interest to the debenture holders This question is one in which both the Municipal Council and the Trust Board should co-operate and Government earnestly hope that a mutual understanding will be arrived at by these bodies in this matter at a very early date

12 General --

The Trust Board have been carrying on their operations for a little over 15 years and have received a grant of about 4 lakhs from State funds, which has been supplemented by another sum of 6 lakhs the sale proceeds of properties sold raising thus the total ~~expenditure~~ receipts to 52 lakhs of which the Board have incurred an expenditure of Rs 52 Still it cannot be said that the Sanitary ~~requirements of the city have been fully satisfied.~~ conditions in all localities may be deemed. The sewage and drainage works are not yet complete and sufficient attention has not been paid to house connections and flushing system The important question of how to maintain the completed works in efficient condition, and preventing them from falling into disrepair await solution Government are glad to note that the Trust Board have, from the beginning, directed their attention to the problem of h[illegible] the poor but the[illegible]

progress made so far judged from the number of houses built (105) is not commensurate with the needs of the city The Chairman is accordingly requested to revise the programme sanctioned in December 1918 in the light of the above observations and resubmit the same at an early date

13 Audit of accounts

The accounts of the Trust Board have not been regularly audited Since the commencement of the Trust Board operations the accounts have been audited only thrice Sufficient attention is not being paid to the collection of money due to the Board Proper Capital and Revenue accounts should be maintained and the accounts audited half yearly The Comptroller is requested to arrange for such half yearly audits Instances have also come to the notice of the Government,

Government where the properties and houses acquired years ago have been allowed to remain in the possession of the previous owners long after their acquisition Greater scrutiny and control in these matters are absolutely necessary The Trust Board should have a proper inspecting staff to look after their properties and their future disposal

14 As regards the finances of the Trust Board, Government observe that it will not be possible to increase the State grant in the near future but they are confident that should the Board be satisfactorily assisted with the co-operation of the Municipal Council, there will be great scope for a systematic and energetic programme being carried out to satisfaction

Secretary to Govt
Revenue Department

To

The Chairman, City Municipality, Mysore
The President, City Municipal Council, Mysore
Chief Engineer in Mysore
The Comptroller to Government
The Huzur Secretary
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore

Press Table

Proceedings of the Government of H.H.
the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read -

G.O.No.4168-79-Ml.86-02 dated 18th September 1902 appointing an Improvement Committee for submitting proposals for the Improvement of the City of Mysore.

2. The City of Mysore Improvement - Regulation III of 1903.

3. Administration Reports of the --- Mysore City Improvement Trust Board - from 1903-04 to 1917-18.

4. Note dated 27th April 1910 drawn up by the Chief Engineer on the ----- drainage of the Mysore City.

5. G.O.No.6831-5 Ml.136-11-7 dated 21st March 1912 prescribing a comprehensive programme of works to be carried out by the Trust Board from ---- 1911-12 to 1918-19

6 G.O.No.3702-9 Ml.163-14-1 dated 6th Nov 1914 prescribing a programme of works to be carried out in the -- immediate future for the Improvement of Mysore City.

7. G.O.No.221-5 Ml.51-14-63 dated 12th July 1915 passing orders regarding the execution of certain Improvement Works by the Trust Board and raising the annual grant to the Trust --- Board to Rs.3½ lakhs.

8. G.O.No.5905-10 Ml.95-17-5 dated 20-4-1918 raising the annual grant to the Trust Board to Rs.4½ lakhs for -- 5 years from 1918-19 and suggesting-

the

May this be

i Printed ?

ii ~~typed on a standing order~~ ?

iii published in the Gazette, English Part ?

iv ~~translated~~ ?

v placed at the disposal of the press ?

vi ~~published in the Gazette~~ Kannada Part 2

the desirability of financing productive works by raising loans.

9. G.O.No.7415-7 Ml.95-17-11 dated 14-12-1918 approving of a modified programme of non-productive works of the Trust Board for 5 years from 1918-19.

10. Notes by the President, Mysore City Municipal Council, on "certain Sanitary defects in the Mysore City" and certain constructional defects in new Devaraj Market.

Order--No.R Ba 22-8/Ml 142-19-1
Dated 11-12- 1919.

In G.O.No.5905-10/Ml.95-17-5 dated 20th April 1918, the needs of the Trust Board in the near future were comprehensively considered and an increased grant of Rs.4½ lakhs per annum was sanctioned having regard to the increased activities of the Board. With a view to secure the systematic and speedy execution of the necessary works, quinquennial programme was also prescribed in G.O.No.7415-7/Ml. 95-17-11 dated 14-12-1918. The line of action defined in the earlier order above referred to has resulted in bringing to the notice of Govt. certain important questions of a far reaching character in regard to both productive and non-productive works a classification for the first time introduced in the order of April last

that it is again necessary to clearly indicate the lines on which the Trust Board should carry on its future programme. Before doing this, however, the Govt. consider that it would be advantageous to review the work of the Trust Board since its commencement up to date and proceed to do so accordingly.

Prior to the Trust Bd.

Page 1 & 2 of Report Flagged A

2. The insanitary condition of the City prior to the outbreak of the epidemic of Plague in 1898, had engaged the attention of Govt. and several improvement works had been planned and carried out by a special Sanitary Division (under Mr. Standish Lee), established by the late Sir K. Seshadri Iyer. The chief works executed by the Sanitary Division were the following -

(a) Filling up of a portion of Purnaiya's Halla.

(b) Sewerage of the Fort and the Palace.

(c) Filling up of the ditch round the Fort and converting it into a park.

(d) Laying out of the Chamrajapuram Extension.

(e) Water Supply to the City.

A sum of Rs. 5.7 lakhs had thus been spent on such works between the years 1892 and 1903.

Improvement Committee.

3. The frequent and virulent epidemic of Plague in the City since it first appeared in the State in 1898 necessitated the investigation of the question of devising a complete

scheme for systematically and thoroughly improving the City The Govt in their order No 4168-79/L I 36-02 dated 18-9-02 accordingly constituted an Improvement Committee with the Chief Engineer as Chairman to prepare schemes on comprehensive lines for the improvement of the slums of the city for the provision of a suitable drainage scheme and for housing the displaced population The Committee after careful and long deliberation matured a number of projects showing in detail the improvements to be effected in different parts of the City These projects which were estimated to cost about Rs 23 lakhs comprised the following -

(1) The formation of new and the alteration of existing streets, and the creation of open spaces with the object of removing congestion and securing more light and ventilation

(2) The provision of a proper drainage system in place of the illgraded and inefficient 'V' shaped slabbed drains

(3) The removal of insanitary bl

(4) The provision of dustbins and public latrines for better sanitation

(5) The design of various types of buildings on cheap and sanitary lines for such of the poor and working classes as would be displaced in the execution of the schemes

(6) The formation of extensions

The Trust Board.

4 To mature these schemes and to carry out the improvements, and administer the properties acquired, a special agency with a legal status was brought into existence for the Mysore City

Improvement Regulation of 1907 in the latter part of that year The Trust -- Board accordingly commenced their ---- duties in the early part of 1904 and - directed their efforts mainly to carrying out the projects matured by the -- Improvement Committee of 1902 Though the drainage programme and the acquisition of properties received the greater portion of the attention and finances of the Trust Board, a few other --- works of public convenience were added to these schemes from time to time --- and by the year 1911-12 the Trust Bd had 42 works of various kinds on their programme estimated to cost about --- Rs 27 lakhs of which works to the extent of Rs 23 3 lakhs had been carried out It is however noted that increase over the original estimates was chiefly contributed by the amount of 6 12 lakhs required for and 5 8 lakhs spent on acquisition of properties in the Fort area This may be regarded as the first period of the Boards' activities

5 In March 1912 a new order of --- things was introduced In a note prepared in April 1910 the then Chief -- Engineer Mr (now Sir) M Visvesvaraya -- brought to the notice of Govt certain defects under the drainage scheme carried out so far, and urged the need -- for a revised scheme of underground -- sewerage and drains suited to conditions ---

conditions prevalent in other Indian Cities for this city also A revised scheme of drainage estimated to cost 14 60 lakhs was accordingly prepared and submitted to Govt along with a - comprehensive programme for 8 years commencing with 1911-12 This programme involving an expenditure of 23 67 lakhs was sanctioned by Govt in their order No 6831-5/M1 136-11-7 dated --- 21-3-1912 Under this programme also prominence was given to the sanitary needs of the city while works of --- public utility came next By the year 1915 however ideas regarding the -- future development of the city not -- only on sanitary lines but on aesthetic considerations also were in evidence and the late Dewan Sir M Visvesvaraya after a personal inspection of the city, prescribed in G O No 3702-9/M1 163-14-1 dated 6-11-1914 a further -- programme of works to be undertaken -- by the Trust Board Besides these two comprehensive programmes, several - - other works received sanction of Gov separately and individually from time to time, so that by the year 1917-18 the requirements of the Trust Board - had far exceeded the limitations imposed under the programme of March - 1912 while the programme itself had not been carried out to the extent -- anticipated A review of the work -- done and remaining to be done, pre-

pared

prepared in the latter part of 1917 disclosed that the total number of works the Trust Board had been required to attend to was 66 at an estimated cost of 56 89 lakhs The following classification of works contained in one of the letters of the Chairman indicated the extent to which and the directions in which the activities of the Trust Board had developed.—5

Works	No	Estt Cost	Expenditure incurred up to end of -- 1916-17
1. Sewerage and drainage works	15	18 32 844	69,3737
2 Works of Public Convenience or of the City attractions.	30	6 12 317	2 16,703
3 Schemes for the acquisition of properties	11	27 43 825	16,96,560
4 Works for the expansion of the City	4	4 40 010	41,732
5 House building scheme	1	30,429	12,155
6 Miscellaneous Improvement Works	5	29 856	14,381

Though a total grant of 44 44 lakhs had been made to the Trust Board --- since the commencement up to the end of 1916-17 there still remained --- orks of various classes to be carried out at a cost of about 30 lakhs ---- These together with the project relating to the acquisition of all properties in the Fort at an outlay of over

11 lakhs required in all nearly Rs 42 lakhs exclusive of establishment ---- charges As the whole amount required could not be made available out of ---- State Funds and with a view to secure - the completion of the works within a reasonable time the works were divided in the order of April 1918 into two classes, productive and non-productive the former to be financed by means of loans and the latter out of the annual State grant, which was increased to -- Rs 4½ lakhs

I Non-productive works

6 The main items that come under --- this head are the Drainage and Sewerage works the acquisition of properties -- and other works adding to public convenience or the attractions of the city

7 (a) Drainage and Sewerage works

These works form one of the older -- items on the programme of the Trust Bd operations A great deal had been done prior to 1912 in completing the projects planned by the Committee appointed in -- 1902 and a sum of Rs 7 45 lakhs had been spent by the time the new scheme of --- underground sewerage and drains was introduced The total estimated amount -- required under the new scheme for all sewerage and drainage works is Rs 18 3[illegible] lakhs of which works to the extent of -- 8 84 lakhs have already been carried -- out A large portion of the work thus remains [illegible] lete and greater attenti-

seems to be called for expediting their completion. Besides, the incomplete works which should not be postponed long, the President of the Munl.Cl. has brought to the notice of Govt. certain defects in the present drainage arrangements of the city requiring early removal. The note of the President is printed as an annexure to this order. Govt. agree that the following suggestions made by the President require to be attended to without further loss of time.

(a) Accumulated debris and filth from all parts of the city must be immediately removed.

(b) Narrow and blind lanes should be opened out.

(c) Departmental conservancy should be introduced and all latrines in houses should be caused to be built of the daily conservable type, the existing pit system being done away with.

(d) Drainage operations must be first commenced and thoroughly completed in the congested central parts of the city.

(e) House connections must be of a model type.

(f) The 'U' shaped cement drains wherever their beds and sides have broken must be immediately put into order, and

(g) Sufficient staff should be employed solely to attend to house connections and drains.

The Chairman is requested to study these requirements and submit proposals for giving effect to the suggestions made above in consultation with the Munl.Council.

8. (b) Acquisition of properties.

The expenditure under this head has grown beyond expectations. When the Trust Board operations were first started, it

was ---

expected that a sum of 12 35 lakhs -- would meet the needs of the Board in this direction But the needs of the city have grown considerably since then and the total amount spent under this head amounts to 17•24 lakhs against the estimate of 27 42 lakhs required for 7611 properties Deducting from this -- estimate the amount of 2 96 lakhs required for the Devaraj Market Square -- improvements - a work now treated as productive there remain 1923 properties to be acquired at a cost of about 7 26 lakhs As only a provision of Rs 2 96 lakhs has been made in the quinquennial programme prescribed in December last this work will be one of the items that will remain incomplete at the end of -- 1922-23 Govt however consider that this is inevitable but they hope that with the completion of all the Fort --- improvements during the next 5 years funds will be set free for vigorously pushing it on to an early settlement The acquisition of properties in the -- Fort area has also received due consideration of Govt since 1908-09 when a scheme of improvements at a cost of 6 12 lakhs was projected Additional - schemes were also sanctioned in subsequent years Out of the total estimate of 7 80 lakhs for these improvements, -- an expenditure of 7 28 lakhs has had -- been incurred up to the end of 1917-18 When the revised policy of Govt was - laid down in the order of April 1918 the -

the Fort area came in for special treatment and a sum of Rs 2 lakhs annually has been ear-marked out of the grant for the Trust Board for carrying out a comprehensive scheme of improvements therein The scheme itself estimated to cost about 11.59 lakhs was sanctioned in G.O.8286-9' Mi.24-15-195 dated 29-6-1918 and included the acquisition of all private houses in the Fort With the facilities now afforde the Govt expect that the question of Fort improvements will have been satisfactorily settled before the close of the qui quennium ending with 19** **

T

9 (c) Other works -37 works of various kinds calculated to improve the utilitar a and aesthetic aspects of the city and est mated to cost 5 ·7 lakhs have been undertaken by the Board from time to time. An outlay of 2 96 lakhs has been incurred on them so far The more important of the works remaining incomplete are those relating to the improvements to the Devara, Market the construction of Muni Office buildings laying out Bamboo Bazaar - - - grounds and a few others All these improvements have been duly considered in the quinquennial programme sanctioned in December 1918 and are expected to be completed before the year 1922-23. But in a note of his on "the constructional defects of the Devara' Market" printed as an annexure to this orde- the President brought to the notice of Govt the urgent need for effecting certain improvements suggested in order to make the stalls --- convenient ----

B'

D'

G L

convenient nice-looking, sanitary and rodent proof Govt observe that before further work is carried out on the ---- scheme, the removal of these defects --- should be attended to As regards the - construction of the Munl Office buildings, Govt consider that it is a work of some magnitude and having regard to - the insufficiency of funds at the disposal of the Board as also the likelihood of the revised estimates considerably -- exceeding the original estimates, it is necessary that the Municipal Council -- should contribute a larger share towards the cost of the buildings The President of the Munl Council is requested to submit in consultation with the Munl Cl suitable proposals in the matter

10 Extensions - The expansion of the city by means of extensions was one of the earliest improvements contemplated by the Board as the result of whose -- activities 4193 sites were formed and -- made available for building purposes up to the end of 1917-18 in the several -- extensions as noted below -

Chamundi Extension	1050.
Dodda Holagere Extension	974
Idga New Extension	584
Weavers' Lines Extension	200
Jalapuri Extension	198
Idga Old Extension	182
Lakshmipuram Extension	43.
Bakshi Basappaji Urs' Garden Extension	66
Additional sites in minor Extensions	13
Inside the City out of acquired portion	883
Total	4193

Up to end of June 1918, 4153 --

houses were acquired in all by the --- Trust Board and the accounts show that during this period only 3215 new houses have been constructed in the extensions and the city It is therefore necessary that in order to locate the displaced population and prevent overcrowding at least 1000 houses have to be construct-ed and more sites in new extensions -- should be laid out in order to provide for the population still to be dis-placed by the operations of the Trust Board in near future and also to meet the growing requirements of the city

11 Productive works -

The following works have been clas-ed as productive works to be financed either by loans granted by Govt or -- by loans raised in the open market

(a) Improvement of Devaraja market Square	Rs	4 48,000
(b) Scheme for housing the poor including loans	"	4,06 000
(c) Laying out Vorti-koppal Extension		3 00 000
Total		11,54 000

The Trust Board applied for a loan - of Rs 10 lakhs from Govt during the -- next 5 years to finance these works - but subsequently they modified their - request by applying for a loan of only 5 lakhs of ruppes to attend to items -- which are of immediate importance, the improvements to the Devaraja Market --- Square being deferred for the present Govt regret that under the existing conditions, it will not be possible ---

possible for them to advance the loan They however realise that the question of housing the poor and the middle -- classes is a matter which calls for -- urgent attention and some satisfactory solution of the problem should be arrived at in the near future The raising of a loan in the open market would perhaps be one of the modes by which this question may be satisfactorily -- settled but it is seen that under the existing regulation the Board have no power to borrow funds or is it desirable that the Board should enter into financial arrangements which would require a number of years for adjustment Govt therefore consider that it would be a more satisfactory procedure if the Munl Cl can borrow the required --- amount at a reasonable rate of interest to be guaranteed by Govt and advance it to the Trust Board for affording -- relief to the displaced population in the shape of house-building loans and other necessary measures It has been suggested that though a loan may have to be raised in the open market at a high rate of interest the Board may -- charge a lower rate of interest on the advances made by them the loss sustained in this connection being borne by the Govt Govt will be prepared to consider favourably any workable scheme on the - lines indicated above and to make good the loss arising in the payment of interest --

interest to the debenture holders This question is one in which both the Muni Council and the Trust Board should co-operate and the Govt earnestly hope that a mutual understanding will be arrived at by these bodies in this matter at a very early date

12 General -The Trust Board have been carrying on their operations for a little over 15 years and have received a grant of about 47 lakhs from State funds, which has been supplemented by another sum of 6 lakhs the sale proceeds of properties sold raising thus the total receipts to 53 lakhs of which the Board have incurred an expenditure of Rs 52 lakhs still it cannot be said that the sanitary condition is all that may be desired The -- sewage and drainage works are not yet -- complete and sufficient attention has not been paid to house connections and flushing system The important question of how to maintain the completed works in efficient condition, and prevent them from falling into disrepair awaits solution Govt are glad to note that the Trust Bd have from the beginning, directed their attention to the problem of housing the poor but the progress made so far judged from the number of houses built (105) is not commensurate with the needs of the city The Chairman is accordingly requested to revise the programme sanctioned in December 1918 in the light of the above observations and resubmit the same at an early date.

15. Audit of accounts

The accounts of the Trust Board have not been regularly audited. Since the commencement of the Trust Board operations the accounts have been audited only thrice Sufficient attention is not being paid to the collection of -- money due to the Board. Proper Capital and Revenue accounts should be maintained and the accounts audited half yearly. The Comptr. is requested to arrange for such half yearly audits Instances have also come to the notice of the Govt. where the properties and houses acquired years ago have been allowed to remain in the possession of the previous owners long after their acquisition. Greater scrutiny and check in these matters are absolutely necessary. The Trust Board should have a proper inspecting staff to look after their properties and their future disposal.

14 As regards the finances of the --- Trust Board, Govt. observe that it will not be possible to increase the State - grant in the near future but they are -- confident that, should the loan scheme - be satisfactorily launched with the co-operation of the Muni.Cl. there will be great scope for a systematic and energetic programme being carried out to satisfaction

Secy. to Govt.
Rev.Department.

To

The Chairman, Mysore Improvement -- Trust Bd.

" President City Muni.Council.

Annexure II

NOTE

Note on Certain constructional defects in the new Dovarej Market

—

I The platforms for the stalls

(1) The first step - This is far too high Old people cannot climb it with safety Some people in trying to climb it have hurt themselves

Arrangements must therefore be made to put up an intermediate step A type of a step in the form of a bench between the cellar doors, has been fixed for one of the stalls, and the rest of them should be fixed as quickly as possible to avert danger and blocking the passage as is now done in their absence

(2) The surface of the stone of the platforms - The surface is paved with rough burnt stones When this important market was being designed, on sanitary grounds it was specifically laid down that the stones should be well dressed. These, however not having been sufficiently finely dressed, their surface is very rough and pitted, allowing accumulation of dirt and filth which cannot be easily swept or washed out Further, they not having been evenly laid, when looked at from one end of the stall, the surface looks undulating and is unsightly.

(3) The jointing between the slabs - The edges and ends of these slabs not having been properly dressed, the adjoining slabs do not approximate to each other. The result is crevices and gaps These have been filled up with a very inferior kind of mortar

mortar which has already given way in many places leaving unsightly and insanitary gaps which cannot be satisfactorily closed unless the slabs are properly dressed

(4) The cellars - There is one cellar under each stall This cellar has a door in front and three port-holes on the top These ports are evidently intended to let bad air out from the stalls

It is not clear how they ill do this. If bad air has to get out it has to be driven out by a blast of fresh air from below The cellar doors when shut at nights and at other times, not having been provided with any inlets for fresh air, foul air from the cellars cannot get out. There is thus no facility for ventilation of the cellars but it seems as though in these port-holes every facility has been provided for admitting reptiles and rodents into the cellars. It can be imagined how damaging to stall holder's articles and how dangerous to the visitors and stall holders in plague seasons these non-rodent proof cellars are

The walls of the cellars not having been built of sound and strong materials, rodents have already burrowed through them into the cellars. What with the unprotected port-holes and the rat burrows through the walls, there is no safety either to property or life of the vendor and the visitor.

The doors of the cellars are of unseasoned wood which have already warped and do not fit well Hooks or bolts should be provided inside so that they may be tightly shut to keep out rodents &c.

Again the flooring of the cellars is lower than the level of the passage in front The result is, the cellar washings cannot possibly be drained out.

The cellars therefore require improvement They should be provided with facilities for ventilation and they should be rat proof

It is suggested that the doors of the cellars be perforated and lined inside with fine wire netting. These will allow fresh air to get in and at the same time keep out rodents. Similarly the portholes should be protected inside by fine wire netting A better kind of durable and hard material should be used for plastering the walls of the cellars, to prevent rodents from burrowing. All the doors should be made to fit well.

To enable thorough washing of the floors of the cellars, they should be laid at a higher level than the passage in front, with a gentle gradient towards the door and with a small outlet under the door sill

II <u>The iron pillars supporting the roof.</u>

These have not been fixed properly with bolts and nuts at their feet, nor with their full complement at their crown These require to be attended to

III. <u>The storm water drains-</u>

These have been closed over by slabs The sides of these slabs not having been properly dressed, the adjoining surfaces do not approximate to each other. The result is earth and sand with lot of sweepings and rubbish got through the crevices and

and gradually choke up the drain If the slab covering of the drain is not immediately mended, earth and sand and other market debris will keep constantly getting into the drain and eventually lead to obstinate chokage and trouble necessitating constant ripping open of the drain, by no means an easy and cheap task It is already well-nigh getting choked up

It is therefore necessary that these covering slabs are laid properly without any crevices between them.

IV. The following urgent improvements are therefore needed to make the market and stalls convenient, nice looking, sanitary and rodent proof -

(1) An intermediate step for each stall.
(2) Even laying of properly dressed slabs, on the surface of the platforms.
(3) Filling in of all gaps and crevices with proper hard and sound materials.
(4) Providing ventilation facilities for the cellars and making them rodent proof by perforations in the cellar doors and lining the doors and port-holes inside with fine wire netting, and getting the doors to fit well.
(5) Raising and properly grading the floors of the cellars to facilitate their washing
(6) Cementing the cellar walls particularly the angles between the walls and the floor with some hard setting cement, to prevent rodents from burrowing into them.
(7) Fitting the iron pillars with proper bolts and nuts.
(8) Properly approximating the adjoining surfaces of the covering slabs over the storm water drains

Dated 24th July 1919

President,
City Municipal Council

Annexure I

~~NOTE~~

Notes - Certain Sanitary defects in the City of Mysore"

I DEBRIS & REFUSE

In various parts of the City a large number of houses have been demolished and new roads and lanes have been opened Some of these lanes have not been completely opened out and formed some are very narrow and some have been left blind Masses of debris and mounds of earth from demolished buildings lie in heaps in these unformed and unfinished roads and lanes, and in laying down the underground sewers these roads and lanes are further much damaged and mounds of earth are allowed to lie on them unremoved

These areas besides being unsightly offer good cover to nuisance of all sorts and to conserve them is a very difficult matter Traffic in them is impossible or risky Where the debris and refuse lie against the walls of several unfortunate houses, there are constant and bitter complaints of dampness and damage to properties

II. INACCESSIBILITY AND DIFFICULTIES FOR HOUSE SCAVENGING

A large number of houses in congested parts have no access for the removal of night soil and many have no places for latrines in the premises. In areas where sewers have been laid, latrines on the flush system cannot be introduced for want of sufficient water The conservable houses are now therefore being conserved

conserved on the dry system There being no Municipal house scavenging system, the Municipal sweepers working as private scavengers very often take advantage of the debris-heaps, holes and crevices in them, narrow blind lanes and dust-bins for depositing the night soil The result is intolerable nuisance and increasing unhealthiness to the localities

It is therefore essential that departmental conservancy of houses should be introduced and arrangements made to satisfactorily dispose of the night soil by trenching, till the flush system comes to be generally adopted

These defects, incidental to incomplete works accentuated by non-removal of accumulated debris and filth, are the more glaring particularly in Mandi and Lashkar mohallas where the poor, especially the Muslim poor live It is here that plague epidemics start It is here that consumption is on the increase It is here as a result of lowering of the human vitality, that chroinc ill-health prevails and mortality is high And all this, despite all that has been done to open the areas out and improve them, which after all has only been partial

It is therefore of the utmost importance and urgent necessity that steps should be immediately taken to remedy or remove these defects both from the Sanitary and aesthetic points of view In some cases acquisition proceedings have further to be proceeded with, to widen or run through the narrow or blind lanes and also to open out new lanes for giving access to conserve houses which now lack such facility

III. DRAINAGE.

1 The underground pipe system--Sewers These have been laid in the greater part of the City. They are ultimately intended to serve as sewers proper, when the latrines on the flush system are introduced At present they carry only waste and slop water from houses and washings from the latrines, and not all houses are connected with these sewers by house connections.

The arrangement of the house connections where effected, is theoretically sound But in the practical working, these connections have been a source of great nuisance to the Municipality and much more to the house holders. The circular grating either inside the house or at the house end of the gully trap gets choked up very often If the one inside gets choked up the water backs up and gives cause for constant complairt If the house end of the gully gets choked up, there is overflow from the cistern and the water gets into the surface drain and causes nuisance Several factors contribute to this chokage-

(1) <u>The habits of the people</u>- They use ash, tamarind, charcoal, sand, earth, straw, cocoanut-fibre &c , for washing their utensils etc , These, as also other solid matter get to the mouth of the gratings and choke them up It has been found, that a few tamarind seeds and pebbles and pieces of charcoal with a little straw or hair, have been enough to cause chokage. The people's sentiments do not permit of their touching the gratings to clear the chokage The result is loud complaints of nuisance and noxious gas etc.

(ii) Mischief by street children. The children playing about the streets and lanes very often playfully drop sand, earth and stones into the house connection cisterns These choke up the grating at the house end of the gully and some sand and pebbles get through the grating and choke up the gully trap as well The result is overflow in the cistern If there is a surface drain the overflow flows in it. In several places- e g near the Technical Institute- There are no surface drains and the whole water overflows on the road, causing nuisance and unsightly slush .

(iii) Again, all the houses abutting on a lane or road containing a sewer have not been given house connections The result is that the unconnected houses lead their filthy water into surface drain and cause nuisance. Very little advantage therefore accrues, from such partial house connections, to the health of the street. As a result of constant chokages and unconnected houses, the surface drains do receive foul water and sullage which are a source of dangerous nuisance to the locality

2. Surface drains- The cement U shaped drains. These have been built by the Trust Board in over half the portion of the City These vary in size in different streets according to the water they are calculated to carry In some places, as in Mandi and Lashkar mohallas in particular, and great many of these have practically disappeared All that remains of what once were drains are a few pebbles embedded in concrete In some places where generally they appear sound, their bottoms have broken, causing stagnation of water and nuisance as in the main Nazarbad road and the Bazaar road in Ittigegudde.

In the early days of the Trust Board, when the Engineers believed in the combined drainage system which carried both storm water and sewage in the same pipe, silt traps were constructed on the U shaped cement drains to prevent road silt getting into the sewers Later, this combined system having been given up and the " separate " system introduced, these silt traps had no functions to perform They have however been left as they are They have now become breeders of mosquitoes and stagnant pools of filthy water They are no more than stink spots on the surface drains.

3 The open stone box-drains- These, built in pre- Trust Board days to carry off all water i e household waste and storm waters, still continue to do the same functions though the operations of Trust Board have been in existence, for some years

These drains have slab bottoms and rough stone sides The slabs have sunk in places and the gradients not being steep enough, there is stagnation of filthy water and soakage into sub-soil The adjoining house owners raise a piteous wail and loudly complain of foul smell, dampness and ill health

The conservancy department find it absolutely impossible to conserve these satisfactorily, owing to the constant flow of foul sullage and sewage from the adjoining houses which have all not been given house connections, and owing also to the irregularity in the beds and sides of the drains.

4 A few more of the other drawbacks are-

(i) Some house connections have no overflow pipes.

(ii) The external openings of certain overflow pipes project beyond

beyond the cistern When there is chokage, foul water getting into the overflow pipe instead of dropping either into the cistern or the surface drain, flows on the road. Some overflow pipes have broken external ends One would have thought that the overflow pipe should be a curved pipe comfortably hanging over the cistern in an unobstrusive fashion In many places this is not so

(iii) In Fort, in the rear of Sirdar Kantharaj Ursu's house it was recently accidentally found that a pipe emerging from a house connection cistern had holes in three places which had been covered with pieces of pot tiles Within a foot or so of this punctured pipe ran the drinking water pipe which had a small hole and a leaky joint Both the sewer pipe and the water pipe with free leakages and contamination were buried underground How dreadful, consequences in this case might have been, one shudders to think of

Such are some of the present defects in the drainage arrangements in the City

These defects do not admit of an adequate return in Health for the huge amounts spent on drainage works

IV <u>COMMUNAL ARRANGEMENTS</u>-

There are several other communal problems which have still to be tackled if anything like comfort and convenience of the people have to be provided- e g provision of public latrines, urinals, bathing and washing places etc These depend on the water supply The present supply not being enough these problems have been set aside. Some public latrines on the flush system

system were constructed by the Trust Board at some cost, sufficient water not being available, these have all been closed down and stand idle There not being sufficient public latrines which can be availed of by the people, particularly of congested areas the surface drains and maidans, hollows and crevices amongst the debris and mounds of earth in lanes and roads, are all freely being resorted to for nature's purposes Such habits of the helpless people make the conservancy work very heavy so much so that even a staff of 400 sweepers and scavengers working in the City cannot cope with the work of keeping the constantly fouled drains and maidans &c , clean The frequent chokages of house connections, the stagnation of water and filth in the broken U shaped drains and the silt traps in them and the messy box drains, do not render the work of the conservancy staff any the easier

If therefore the sanitation of the City and the Health of the people are to be improved at all, the existing drainage defects must early be remedied and some public Sanitary conveniences in the shape of public urinals latrines washing and bathing places promptly provided ere long

V <u>SUGGESTION</u>-

The following are suggestions for remedying the existing defects-

(1) Accumulated debris and filth from all parts of the City must be immediately removed

(2) Narrow and blind lanes should be opened out

(3) Departmental conservancy should be introduced in the City and all opened to be built

built of the daily conservable type, the existing pits being done away with

(4) The drainage operations must be first commenced and thoroughly completed in the congested central parts of the City

(5) The house connections must be of a model type and not as they are at present

(6) The U shaped cement drains wherever their beds and sides have broken, must be immediately put into order

(7) Sufficient staff, should be employed solely to attend to house connections and drains.

If these defects are not remedied early things would become worse and ill-health would be perpetuated

Some combined measures on a clear understanding and active co-operation between the City Municipal Council and the Improvement Trust Board with effective co-ordination of their resources, are necessary to remedy these evils A complete survey of the existing easily remediable defects should be taken and a definite programme of all essential Sanitary works prepa and vigorously worked out with specific allotments earmarked for the same

It is also evident that the Municipal Council by itself will not be able to cope with the requirements partly inherent and partly due to the late plague and subsequent Trust Board operations which, commenced under stress of circumstances and financial

financial straits, have now to be completed if the City is to derive the benefits of the large expenditure hitherto ungrudgingly incurred by the State

MYSORE,

1st July 1918.

G. R. S. VI—G/32;

SUBJECT ....

Diary No. of letter replied to ....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
( )
, the 191

Date of issue. 12.12.19

Signed by Mr. B. P. Narasimhaiya for

Section
File No. 16...-1
Serial No.

No. R 6916 9 12.12.

To The Superintendent
Printing
Stationery,

I am directed to return herewith the proof of the Reviewing the work of the Mysore city Improvement Trust Board from the commencement and the

I request that
250 copies thereof
may be sent
at a very early
date and the
order published
in the next Issue
Gazette.

I have etc

for [illegible]
12/12
Ken Secy

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

WIT 1-11--GPB--50,000--10-8-29

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT ....

Diary No. of letter replied to..... .....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
( )
, the 191

Date of issue.. 17.12.19

Signed by.. Mr B. G. Kaisar Esq

Section
File No.
Serial No. 2

No. R 6978 917

To The Collector of Trichinopoly

Sir,

In continuation of this office Cir. No R 6916 of 12.12.19 I am directed to request that two copies of the finger proofs of G.O. No 6822-8 142-19-1 of 11—12—19 Revenue may be

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Fore city
t Investment Bank
the amount
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Fore copies of
e Statement etc
I have etc
for Mr Beasley
27/12/49

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. R 6822-S—Ml. 142-19-1,
dated 11th December 1919

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

Reviews the work of the —— from the commencement and indicates the lines on which the Board should carry on its future programme.

W D 1919—GPS—1-1-20—250

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board

No R 6822 8—Ml 142 19 1 DATED 11TH DECEMBER 1919

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Government Order No 4168 79—L F 36-02 dated 18th September 1902 appointing an Improvement Committee for submitting proposals for the improvement of the City of Mysore

2 The City of Mysore Improvement Regulation III of 1903

3 Administration Reports of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board from 1903 04 to 1917 18

4 Note dated 27th April 1910 drawn up by the Chief Engineer on the drainage of the Mysore City

5 Government Order No 6831 5 Ml 136 11 7 dated 21st March 1917 prescribing a comprehensive programme of works to be carried out by the Trust Board from 1911 12 to 1918 19

6 Government Order No 3707 9—Ml 163 14 1 dated 6th November 1914 prescribing a programme of work to be carried out in the immediate future for the improvement of Mysore City

7 Government Order No 221 5—Ml 51 14 63 dated 12th July 1915 passing orders regarding the execution of certain improvement works by the Trust Board and raising the annual grant to the Trust Board to Rs 3½ lakh

8 Government Order No 5905 10—Ml 95 17 5 dated 20th April 1918 raising the annual grant to the Trust Board to Rs 4½ lakh for five years from 1918 19 and suggesting the desirability of financing productive works by raising loans

9 Government Order No 7415 7—Ml 95 17 11 dated 14th December 1918 approving of a modified programme of non productive works of the Trust Board for five years from 1918 19

10 Note by the President Mysore City Municipal Council on certain sanitary defects in the Mysore City and certain constructional defects in the new Devaraj Market

Order No R 6822 8 Ml 142 19 1 dated 11th December 1919

In Government Order No 5905 10—Ml 95 17 5 dated 20th April 1918 the needs of the Trust Board in the near future were comprehensively considered and an increased grant of Rs 4½ lakh per annum was sanctioned having regard to the increased activities of the Board With a view to secure the systematic and speedy execution of the necessary works a quinquennial programme was also prescribed in Government Order No 7415 7—Ml 95 17 11 dated the 14th December 1918 The line of action defined in the earlier order above referred to has resulted in bringing to the notice of Government certain important questions of a far reaching character in regard to both productive and non productive work — a clarification for the first time introduced in the order of April 1918 that it is again necessary to clearly indicate the lines on which the Trust Board should carry on its future programme Before doing this however Government consider that it would be advantageous to review the work of the Trust Board since the commencement up to date and proceed to do so accordingly

2 *Prior to the Trust Board* —The insanitary condition of the City prior to the outbreak of the epidemic of plague in 1898 had engaged the attention of Government and several improvement works had been planned and carried out by a Special Sanitary Division (under Mr Standish Lee) established by the late Sir K Sheshadri Iyer. The chief works executed by the Sanitary Division were the following —

(*a*) Filling up of a portion of Purnaiya's Nalla

(*b*) Sewerage of the Fort and the Pettah.

(c) Filling up of the ditch round the Fort and converting it into a park
(d) Laying out of the Chamarajpuram Extension
(e) Water-supply to the City

A sum of Rs. 5 7 lakhs had thus been spent on such works between the years 1894 and 1903

3 *Improvement Committee.*—The frequent and virulent epidemic of plague in the City since it first appeared in the State in 1898, necessitated the investigation of the question of devising a complete scheme for systematically and thoroughly improving the City The Government in their Order No 4168-79—L. F 36-02, dated 18th September 1902, accordingly constituted an Improvement Committee with the Chief Engineer as Chairman to prepare schemes on comprehensive lines for the improvement of the slums of the City for the provision of a suitable drainage scheme and for housing the displaced population. The Committee after careful and long deliberation matured a number of projects showing in detail the improvements to be effected in different parts of the City These projects which were estimated to cost about Rs. 23 lakhs comprised the following.

(1) The formation of new and the alteration of existing streets, and the creation of open spaces with the object of removing congestion and securing more light and ventilation
(2) The provision of a proper drainage system in place of the illgraded and inefficient V-shaped slabbed drains.
(3) The removal of insanitary blocks.
(4) The provision of dust bins and public latrines for better sanitation.
(5) The design of various types of buildings on cheap and sanitary lines for such of the poor and working classes as would be displaced in the execution of the schemes
(6) The formation of extensions

4 *The Trust Board* —To mature these schemes and to carry out the improvements and to administer the properties acquired a special agency with a legal status was brought into existence under the Mysore City Improvement Regulation of 1903, in the latter part of the year The Trust Board accordingly commenced their duties in the early part of 1904 and directed their efforts mainly to carrying out the projects matured by the Improvement Committee of 1902 Though the drainage programme and the acquisition of properties received the greater portion of the attention and finances of the Trust Board, a few other works of public convenience were added to these schemes from time to time and by the year 1911-12, the Trust Board had 42 works of various kinds on their programme estimated to cost about Rs. 27 lakhs, of which works to the extent of Rs. 23 3 lakhs had been carried out. It is, however, noted that increase over the original estimate was chiefly contributed by the amount of Rs 6 12 lakhs required for and Rs. 5 8 lakhs spent on acquisition of properties in the Fort area This may be regarded as the first period of the Board's activities.

5 In March 1912 a new order of things was introduced. In a note prepared in April 1910 the then Chief Engineer Mr (now Sir) M. Visveswaraya brought to the notice of Government certain defects under the drainage scheme carried out so far and urged the need for a revised scheme of underground sewerage and drains suited to conditions prevalent in other Indian Cities for this City also. A revised scheme of drainage estimated to cost Rs. 14 69 lakhs was accordingly prepared and submitted to Government, along with a comprehensive programme for 8 years commencing with 1911 12 This programme involving an expenditure of Rs. 23·67 lakhs was sanctioned by Government in their Order No 6831-5—Mi. 136-11-7 dated 21st March 1912 Under this programme also prominence was given to the sanitary needs of the City while works of public utility came next. By the year 1915, however, views regarding the future development of the City not only on sanitary lines but on aesthetic considerations also were in evidence, and the late Dewan, Sir M Visvesvaraya after a personal inspection of the City prescribed in Government Order No. 3702-5—Mi. 163-14-1, dated 6th November 1914, a further programme of works to be undertaken by the Trust Board. Besides these two comprensive programmes, several other works received sanction of Government separately and individually from time to

time, so that by the year 1917-18 the requirements of the Trust Board had far exceeded the limitations imposed under the programme of March 1912, while the programme itself had not been carried out to the extent anticipated A review of the work done and remaining to be done prepared in the latter part of 1917 disclosed that the total number of works the Trust Board had been required to attend to was 66 at an estimated cost of Rs 56 89 lakhs. The following classification of works contained in one of the letters of the Chairman indicated the extent to which and the directions in which, the activities of the Trust Board had developed —

Works	No.	Estimated cost	Expenditure incurred up to end of 1916-17
		Rs.	Rs.
1 Sewerage and drainage works	15	18,32,844	6,92,737
2. Works of public convenience or attractions of the City	20	6,12,217	2,16,703
3. Schemes for acquisition of properties	11	27,45,825	16,96,060
4 Works for the expansion of the City	4	4,40,010	41 732
5 House building scheme	1	30,429	13,155
6 Miscellaneous improvement works	5	29,866	14,361

Though a total grant of Rs. 44 44 lakhs had been made to the Trust Board since the commencement up to the end of 1916-17, there still remained works of various classes to be carried out at a cost of about Rs 30 lakhs. These together with the project relating to the acquisition of all properties in the Fort at an outlay of over Rs. 11 lakhs, required in all nearly Rs. 42 lakhs exclusive of establishment charges. As the whole amount required could not be made available out of State Funds and with a view to secure the completion of the works within a reasonable time, the works were divided in the order of April 1918, into two classes productive and non-productive, the former to be financed by means of loans and the latter out of the annual State Grant which was increased to Rs 4½ lakhs.

I—Non-Productive Works.

6 The main items that come under this head are the drainage and sewerage works, the acquisition of properties, and other works adding to the public convenience or the attractions of the City

7 (*a*) *Drainage and sewerage works*—These works form one of the older items on the programme of the Trust Board operations. A great deal had been done prior to 1912, in completing the projects planned by the Committee appointed in 1902, and a sum of Rs. 7 45 lakhs had been spent by the time the new scheme of underground sewerage and drains was introduced The total estimated amount required under the new scheme for all sewerage and drainage works is Rs. 18 32 lakhs of which works to the extent of Rs. 8 84 lakhs have already been carried out. A large portion of the work thus remains incomplete and greater attention seems to be called for for expediting their completion Besides the incomplete works which should not be postponed long the President of the Municipal Council has brought to the notice of Government certain defects in the present drainage arrangements of the City requiring early removal The note of the President is printed as Annexure No. II to this order Government agree that the following suggestions made by the President require to be attended to without further loss of time —

(*a*) Accumulated debris and filth from all parts of the City must be immediately removed

(*b*) Narrow and blind lanes should be opened out.

(*c*) Departmental conservancy should be introduced and all latrines in houses should be caused to be built of the daily conservable type, the existing pit system being done away with.

(*d*) Drainage operations must be first commenced and thoroughly completed in the congested central parts of the City

(*e*) House connections must be of a model type.

(*f*) The 'U' shaped cement drains wherever their beds and sides have broken must be immediately put into order and

(*g*) sufficient staff should be employed solely to attend to house connections and drains.

The Chairman is requested to study these requirements and submit proposals for giving effect to the suggestions made above in consultation with the Municipal Council

8 (*b*) *Acquisition of properties* —The expenditure under this head has grown beyond expectations. When the Trust Board operations were first started it was expected that a sum of Rs. 12 35 lakhs would meet the needs of the Board in this direction. But the needs of the City have grown considerably since then and the total amount spent under this head amounts to Rs. 17 24 lakhs against the estimate of Rs. 27 42 lakhs required for 7 611 properties. Deducting from this estimate the amount of Rs. 2·90 lakhs required for the Devaraj Market square improvements a work now treated as productive there remain 1,923 properties to be acquired at a cost of about Rs. 7 26 lakhs As only a provision of Rs. 2·96 lakhs has been made in the quinquennial programme prescribed in December last this work will be one of the items that will remain incomplete at the end of 1922-23 Government however consider that this is inevitable but they hope that with the completion of all the Fort improvements during the next five years, funds will be set free for vigorously pushing it on to an early settlement The acquisition of properties in the Fort area has also received due consideration of Government, since 1908 09, when a scheme of improvements at a cost of Rs. 6 12 lakhs was projected Additional schemes were also sanctioned in subsequent years. Out of the total estimate of Rs 7 80 lakhs for these improvements an expenditure of Rs 4 28 lakhs had been incurred up to the end of 1917-18 When the revised policy of Government was laid down in the order of April 1918 the Fort area came in for special treatment, and a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs annually has been earmarked out of the grant for the Trust Board for carrying out a comprehensive scheme of improvements therein. The scheme itself estimated to cost about 11 59 lakhs was sanctioned in G O 8286-9—Mz. 24-15-135 dated 29th June 1918 and included the acquisition of all private houses in the Fort. With the facilities now afforded, the Government expect that the question of Fort improvements will have been satisfactorily settled before the close of the quinquennium ending with 1922-23

9 (*c*) *Other works* —Thirty-seven works of various kinds calculated to improve the utilitarian and aesthetic aspects of the City and estimated to cost Rs. 5 37 lakhs have been undertaken by the Board from time to time. An outlay of Rs 2 26 lakhs has been incurred on them so far The more important of the works remaining incomplete are those relating to the improvements to the Devaraj Market, the construction of Municipal Office Buildings, laying out Bamboo Bazaar grounds and a few others. All these improvements have been duly considered in the quinquennial programme sanctioned in December 1918, and are expected to be completed before the year 1922-23 But in a note of his on "the constructional defects of the Devaraja Market", printed as Annexure No. I to this order—the President has brought to the notice of Government the urgent need for effecting certain improvements suggested by him in order to make the stalls convenient, nice-looking, sanitary and rodent-proof Government observe that before further work is carried out on the scheme, the removal of these defects should be attended to. As regards the construction of the Municipal Office Buildings, Government consider that it is a work of some magnitude and having regard to the insufficiency of funds at the disposal of the Board as also the likelihood of the revised estimates considerably exceeding the original estimates, it is necessary that the Municipal Council should contribute a larger share towards the cost of the buildings. The President of the Municipal Council is requested to submit in consultation with the Municipal Council suitable proposals in the matter

10. *Extensions* —The expansion of the City by means of extensions was one of the earliest improvements contemplated by the Board, as the result of whose activities

4,193 sites were formed and made available for building purposes up to the end of 1917 18 in the several extensions as noted below —

Chamundi Extension	1 050
Dodda Holagere Extension	974
Idga New Extension	584
Weavers Lines Extension	200
Jalapuri Extension	198
Idga Old Extension	182
Lakshmipuram Extension	43
Bakshibasappaji Urs Garden Extension	66
Additional sites in minor extensions	13
In side the City out of acquired portion	883
Total	4 193

Up to the end of June 1918 4 1 5 houses were acquired in all by the Trust Board and the accounts how that during this period only 3 215 new houses have been constructed in the extensions and the City It is therefore necessary that in order to locate the displaced population and prevent overcrowding at least 1 000 houses have to be constructed and more sites in new extensions should be laid out in order to provide for the population till to be displaced by the operation of the Trust Board in the near future and also to meet the growing requirements of the City

11 *Productive works*—The following works have been classed as productive works to be financed either by loans granted by Government or by loans raised in the open markets —

	Rs
(*a*) Improvement of Devaraj Market Square	4 18 000
(*b*) Scheme for housing the poor including loans	4 06 000
(*c*) Laying out Kontikoppal Extension	3 00 000
Total	11 54 000

The Trust Board applied for a loan of Rs 10 lakhs from Government during the next five years to finance these works but subsequently they modified their request by applying for a loan of only 5 lakhs of rupees to attend to items which are of immediate importance the improvement to the Devaraj Market Square being deferred for the present Government regret that under the existing conditions it will not be possible for them to advance the loan They however realise that the question of housing the poor and the middle classes is a matter which calls for urgent attention and some satisfactory solution of the problem should be arrived at in the near future The raising of a loan in the open market would perhaps be one of the modes by which this question may be satisfactorily settled but it is seen that under the existing Regulation the Board have no power to borrow funds Nor is it desirable that the Board should enter into financial arrangements which would require a number of years for adjustment Government therefore consider that it would be a more satisfactory procedure if the Municipal Council can borrow the required amount at a reasonable rate of interest to be guaranteed by Government and advance it to the Trust Board for affording relief to the displaced population in the shape of house building loans and other necessary measures It has been suggested that though a loan may have to be raised in the open market at a high rate of interest the Board may charge a lower rate of interest on the advances made by them the loss sustained in this connection being borne by the Government Government will be prepared to consider favourably any workable scheme on the lines indicated above and to make good the loss arising in the payment of interest to the debenture-holders This question is one in which both the Municipal Council and the Trust Board should co-operate and the Government earnestly hope that a mutual understanding will be arrived at by these bodies in this matter at a very early date

12 *General*—The Trust Board have been carrying on their operations for a little over fifteen years and have received a grant of about 47 lakhs from State Funds

which has been supplemented by another sum of six lakhs, the sale proceeds of properties sold, raising thus the total receipts to Rs. 53 lakhs of which the Board have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 52 lakhs. Still it cannot be said that the sanitary condition is all that may be desired The sewage and drainage works are not yet complete and sufficient attention has not been paid to house connections and flushing system. The important question of how to maintain the completed works in efficient condition and prevent them from falling into disrepair awaits solution Government are glad to note that the Trust Board have, from the beginning directed their attention to the problem of housing the poor but the progress made so far judged from the number of houses built (105) is not commensurate with the needs of the City The Chairman is accordingly requested to revise the programme sanctioned in December 1918 in the light of the above observations and resubmit the same at an early date

13 *Audit of accounts* —The accounts of the Trust Board have not been regularly audited Since the commencement of the Trust Board operations the accounts have been audited only thrice. Sufficient attention is not being paid to the collection of money due to the Board Proper Capital and Revenue Accounts should be maintained and the accounts audited half yearly The Comptroller is requested to arrange for such half-yearly audits. Instances have also come to the notice of the Government where the properties and houses acquired years ago have been allowed to remain in the possession of the previous owners long after their acquisition. Greater scrutiny and check in these matters are absolutely necessary The Trust Board should have a proper inspecting staff to look after their properties and their future disposal

14 As regards the finances of the Trust Board, Government observe that it will not be possible to increase the State grant in the near future, but they are confident that, should the loan scheme be satisfactorily launched with the co-operation of the Municipal Council, there will be great scope for a systematic and energetic programme being carried out to satisfaction

B RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy to Govt, Rev Dept.

To—The Chairman, City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore
The President, City Municipal Council, Mysore.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore
PRESS TABLE

Fxd —C. R.

ANNEXURE I

Note on certain constructional defects in the New Devaraj Market

I The platforms for the stalls

(1) *The first step* —This is far too high Old people cannot climb it with safety Some people in trying to climb it have hurt themselves

Arrangements must therefore be made to put up an intermediate step. A type of a step in the form of a bench between the cellar doors, has been fixed for one of the stalls, and the rest of them should be fixed as quickly as possible to avert danger and blocking the passage as is now done in their absence.

(2) *The surface of the steps of the platforms* —The surface is paved with rough burnt stones. When this important market was being designed on sanitary grounds it was specifically laid down that the stones should be well dressed These, however, not having been sufficiently finely dressed, their surface is very rough and pitted, allowing accumulation of dirt and filth which cannot be easily swept or washed out. Further, they not having been evenly laid, when looked at from one end of the stall, the surface looks undulating and is unsightly

(3) *The jointing between the slabs* —The edges and ends of these slabs not having been properly dressed, two adjoining slabs do not approximate to each other The result

is crevices and gaps These have been filled up with a very inferior kind of mortar which has already given way in many places leaving unsightly and insanitary gaps which cannot be satisfactorily closed unless the slabs are properly dressed

(4) *The cellars* —There is one cellar under each stall This cellar has a door in front and three port holes on the top. These ports are evidently intended to let bad air out from the stalls.

It is not clear how they will do this. If bad air has to get out, it has to be driven out by a blast of fresh air from below The cellar doors when shut at nights and at other times, not having been provided with any inlets for fresh air, foul air from the cellars can not get out There is thus no facility for ventilation of the cellars but it seems as though in these port holes every facility has been provided for admitting reptiles and rodents into the cellars. It can be imagined how damaging to stall holder's articles and how dangerous to the visitors and stall holders in plague seasons these non-rodent proof cellars are

The walls of the cellars not having been built of sound and strong materials, rodents have already burrowed through them into the cellars. What with the unprotected port holes and the rat burrows through the walls, there is no safety either to property or life of the vendor and the visitor

The doors of the cellars are of unseasoned wood which have already warped and do not fit well Hooks or bolts should be provided inside so that they may be tightly shut to keep out rodents, etc

Again the flooring of the cellars is lower than the level of the passage in front The result is, the cellar washings cannot possibly be drained out.

The cellars therefore require improvement They should be provided with facilities for ventilation and they should be rat proof

It is suggested that the doors of the cellars be perforated and lined inside with fine wire netting These will allow fresh air to get in and at the same time keep out rodents. Similarly the portholes should be protected inside by fine wire netting A better kind of durable and hard material should be used for plastering the walls of the cellars, to prevent rodents from burrowing All the doors should be made to fit well

To enable thorough washing of the floors of the cellars, they should be laid at a higher level than the passage in front, with a gentle gradient towards the door and with a small outlet under the door sill

II The iron pillars supporting the roof —These have not been fixed properly with bolts and nuts at their feet, nor with their full compliment at their crown These require to be attended to

III The storm water drains —These have been closed over by slabs. The sides of these slabs not having been properly dressed, the adjoining surfaces do not approximate to each other The result is earth and sand with lot of sweepings and rubbish get through the crevices and gradually choke up the drain If the slab covering of the drain is not immediately mended, earth and sand and other market debris will keep constantly getting into the drain and eventually lead to obstinate chokage and trouble necessitating constant ripping open of the drain—by no means an easy and cheap task. It is already well-nigh getting choked up.

It is therefore necessary that these covering slabs are laid properly without any crevices between them

IV The following urgent improvements are therefore needed to make the market and stalls convenient, nice looking, sanitary and rodent proof —

(1) An intermediate step for each stall
(2) Even laying of properly dressed slabs, on the surface of the platforms.
(3) Filling in of all gaps and crevices with proper hard and sound materials.
(4) Providing ventilation facilities for the cellars and making them rodent proof by perforations in the cellar doors and lining the doors and port-holes inside with fine wire netting, and getting the doors to fit well
(5) Raising and properly grading the floors of the cellars to facilitate their washing
(6) Cementing the cellar walls particularly the angles between the walls and the floor with some hard setting cement, to prevent rodents from burrowing into them
(7) Fitting the iron pillars with proper bolts and nuts.
(8) Properly approximating the adjoining surfaces of the covering slabs over the storm water drains.

ANNEXURE II

Note on "Certain Sanitary defects in the City of Mysore"

I Debris and refuse —In various parts of the City, a large number of houses have been demolished and new roads and lanes have been opened. Some of these lanes have

completely opened out and formed some are very narrow and some have been Masses of debris and mounds of earth from demolished buildings lie in heaps unformed and unfinished roads and lanes and in laying down the underground roads and lanes are further much damaged and mounds of earth are allowed unremoved

areas besides being unsightly offer good cover to nuisance of all sorts and to them is a very difficult matter Traffic in them is impossible or risky Where debris and refuse lie against the walls of several unfortunate houses there are constant bitter complaints of dampness and damage to properties

II *In accessibility and difficulties for house scavenging* —A large number of houses congested parts have no access for the removal of nightsoil and many have no places for in the premises In areas where sewers have been laid latrines on the flush system be introduced for want of sufficient water The conservable houses are now there being conserved on the dry system There being no Municipal house scavenging the Municipal sweepers working as private scavengers very often take advantage the debris heaps holes and crevices in them narrow blind lanes and dust bins for g the nightsoil The result is intolerable nuisance and increasing unhealthiness the localities

It is therefore essential that departmental conservancy of houses should be introduced arrangements made to satisfactorily dispose of the nightsoil by trenching till the flush comes to be generally adopted

These defects incidental to incomplete works accentuated by non removal of accumu debris and filth are the more glaring particularly in Mandi and Lashkar Mohallas the poor especially the Muslim poor live It is here that plague epidemics start is here that consumption is on the increase It is here as a result of lowering of the vitality that chronic ill health prevails and mortality is high And all this despite that has been done to open the areas out and improve them which after all has only partial

It is therefore of the utmost importance and urgent necessity that steps should be tely taken to remedy or remove these defects both from the sanitary and aesthetic of view In some cases acquisition proceedings have further to be proceeded with widen or run through the narrow or blind lanes and also to open out new lanes for access to conserve houses which now lack such facility

III 1 *Drainage* —The underground pipe system sewers These have been laid in the greater part of the City They are ultimately intended to serve as sewers proper when the latrines on the flush system are introduced At present they carry only waste and slop water from houses and washings from the latrines and not all houses are con with these sewers by house connections

The arrangement of the house connections where effected is theoretically sound But the practical working these connections have been a source of great nuisance to the unicipality and much more to the house holders The circular grating either inside the house or at the house end of the gully trap gets choked up very often If the one inside is choked up the water backs up and gives cause for constant complaint If the house end of the gully gets choked up there is overflow from the cistern and the water gets into the surface drain and causes nuisance Several factors contribute to this chokage

(1) *The habits of the people* —They use ash tamarind charcoal sand earth straw cocoanut fibre etc for washing their utensils etc These as also other solid matter get to the mouth of the gratings and choke them up It has been found that a few tamarind seeds and pebbles and pieces of charcoal with a little straw or hair have been enough to cause chokage The people s sentiments do not permit of their touching the gratings to clear the chokage The result is loud complaints of nuisance and noxious gas, etc

(11) *Mischief by street children* —The children playing about the streets and lanes often playfully drop sand earth and stones into the house connection cisterns These up the grating at the house end of the gully and some sand and pebbles get through grating and choke up the gully trap as well The result is overflow in the cistern If is a surface drain the overflow flows in it In several places *e g* near the Technical re are no surface drains and the whole water overflows on the road causing and unsightly slush

(iii) Again all the houses abutting on a lane or road containing a sewer have not given house connections. The result is that the unconnected houses lead their filthy into surface drain and cause nuisance Very little advantage therefore accrues, such partial house connections, to the health of the street. As a result of constant and unconnected houses, the surface drains do receive foul water and sullage are a source of dangerous nuisance to the locality